REGISTERED No. 6.—1878

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,337—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 48	For Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 52	For Annum	Rs. 65
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Quarterly	15	Quarterly	20
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

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Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
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A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,
In the Native Languages, double the above.	

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	0-4 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

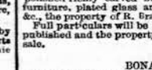
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

Ass Undques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)



THE following steamers are intended to be DESPATCHED FORTNIGHTLY from KURRACHEE to LONDON, calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Algiers, and at Lisbon once a month:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
KILWA	1536	200	J. Avern	7th Nov. ,,
PATNA	1789	200	J. E. Withers	21st ,, ,,

Cargo and Passengers are booked here for the abovenamed places, also for East African ports for shipment hence by the Kurrachee steamers which leave Bombay on dates to correspond with the dates of sailing from Kurrachee.

For freight and passage apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. ETHIOPIA, 2,632 Tons, 221 H. P. Commander R. Henderson, on SATURDAY, the 26th October 1878, at 5 p.m., calling at Bhatkeyr, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Nagapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Vizagapatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from Intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

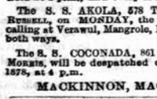
WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the COCONADA, 1230 H. P., Commander A. Morris, on THURSDAY, the 24th October 1878, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER-ABBAS, LINGAH, MINAU, FAO, BUSHEHR, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



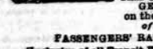
THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and every MONDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. AKOLA, 578 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander A. Rennie, on MONDAY, the 21st October 1878, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Pore Bunder and Cutch Mandvie, both ways.

The S. S. COCONADA, 861 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander A. Morris, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 24th October 1878, at 4 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	Including Wine
Suez	320	200	60	
Port Said	380	240	90	
Jaffa	400	300	120	
Beyrout	420	320	125	
Cyprus	450	350	130	
Messina	500	340	140	Without food.
Naples	500	340	140	
Leghorn	500	340	140	
Genoa	500	340	140	
Marseilles	550	350	145	

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ARABIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st November 1878.

AUSTRALIA to sail on SUNDAY 1st December 1878.

SUMATRA to sail on WEDNESDAY 1st January 1879.

Passengers and Cargo are now booked for JAFFA, BEYROUT and CYPRUS.

A Steamer of the Company leaves Portsaid regularly every Thursday which carries the Passengers from Bombay to the above Ports.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

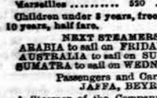
For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, July, 1878.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES AND LIVERPOOL.

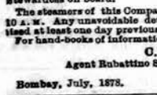


THE S. S. COLUMBIA will sail about the 26th instant.

Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 5th October 1878.

JAMES MADDEN & CO.'S (LATE WHEATLEY, MADDEN & CO.'S) BOMBAY PASSENGER AGENCY.



NOTICE—Passages secured without charge, and every assistance rendered to Passengers leaving Bombay.

J. M. & Co.'s "Steamer Announcements" posted free to any part of India.

Full information regarding Passage Rates, &c., will be forwarded on application. Money exchanged. Drafts granted on England. Heavy Baggage intended for shipment should be in Bombay two clear days before the Steamer sails. All packages must be addressed JAMES MADDEN & Co. Bombay.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO BE LET.

AN Upper-storied BUNGALOW in Girgaum, near the Mission House, five minutes' walk from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Station. Rent only Rs. 50. For particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

A RESIDENCE in Hornby Row. Rs. 65.

ANOTHER RESIDENCE in Hornby Row. Rs. 80.
A THIRD RESIDENCE in Hornby Row. Rs. 90 and
A FOURTH RESIDENCE for Rs. 100.
THREE RESIDENCES in Church Gate Street for Rs. 150, 175 and 90.
FIVE in Meadow Street for Rs. 45, 35, 104, 75 and 85.
One in Rutherfield Street for Rs. 50. For particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

THE COLABA CASTLE, in Middle Colaba, from January next. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

AN Upper-storied Commodious BUNGALOW, at Chowpatty, near the B. B. and C. I. Railway Station. Rent Rs. 150. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
(p) DECCAN	3439	350	W. B. Andrews	21st Oct.
HYDASPES	2984	450	D. Remoldson	28th do.
(s) HINDOSTAN	3113	600	N. W. Haselwood	4th Nov.
BANGALORE	2963	500	E. G. Stead	11th do.
(c) VENETIA	2726	450	C. G. Ferrins	18th do.
BOKHARA	2432	450	W. D. Anderson	25th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 14th October 1878. Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
GEELONG	1835	250	C. Fraser	29th Oct.
TEHERAN	2580	400	A. H. Johnson	12th Nov.
MONGOLIA	2833	330	A. Coleman	26th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 14th October 1878. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE AND COLOMBO.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	8th Nov.
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	6th Dec.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 14th October 1878. Superintendent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT, & Co. will sell by Public Auction as the premises by order of Messrs. Dacoobhoy Moosabhoy, the mortgagee, and an account and risk of Abdur Ruzack Abdool Cader, the mortgagor, the following landed property:—

All that right, title, and interest of the piece or parcel of fazendary land or ground, belonging to Parsee Jechangeer Bezunjee, measuring eighty feet in length and twenty feet and a-half in breadth or thereabouts, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, and premises erected and built thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at Comerkhady Road, in the subdistrict of Mandvie, the said dwelling house fronting the said Bengalpoora Road on west side thereof, being assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 96, bounded on the east by the fazendary vacant ground of Sharifkhan Canjee, on the west by the public road, on the north by the house of Kessowjee Judowjee, and on the south by the house of Khoja Khalakdeena Khalfanbhoy, and occupied formerly and at present by Shaik Ahmed bin Sullamon and several tenants.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of very Valuable and Handsome French Polished and Richly Carved Blackwood and Teakwood Household Furniture, best Plated rich crockery and Glassware, a sweet-toned Mahogany Grand Pianoforte, by Richard Lipp, an English built four-seated open carriages, a single-seated Brougham, a pair or black Australian Horses, sets of single and double harness, &c., at Breach Candy.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th November, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the very valuable and handsome French polished and richly carved blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated glass and porcelainwares, carriages, horses, &c., the property of R. Branson, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter, catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the day of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome, richly-carved French polished blackwood household furniture, best electro-plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, 1, 2, 3, and 4 light argand lamps, and wall-shades, a mahogany full-size slate billiard table with lamps by "Thurston & Co." a sweet-toned mahogany grand piano by "Collard and Collard," one first-rate English-built single seated brougham by Morgan & Co., one glass fronted miniature brougham by "Wayborn," one English-built four-seated phaeton, by "Barker & Co." of Chandos Street, one English-built 4 seated open carriage by "Morgan & Co." one dog-cart, two pairs of fast-trotting bay Arab horses, young one pair full-size grey Arab tea-bitten riding cob, English and Guzerat cow and calves, sets of plated mounted single and double harness, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., at "Wilderness," Lower Malabar Hill.

On MONDAY, the 28th, and TUESDAY, the 29th inst., at 1 p.m. each day, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at the above-mentioned place, the very valuable and handsome richly-carved French polished blackwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, argand lamps and wall-shades, slate billiard table, grand piano, horses, carriages, plants, &c., the property of Hamilton Maxwell, Esq., and W. G. Hall, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view 4 days before the day of sale.

N.B.—The plants will be sold on the 28th and 29th instant at 6-30 A.M. each day.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 21st October 1878.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE,

No. 3, Kalbadevi Road, next to the Govt. Book Depot.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE OF ADJUSTMENT.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 21st instant, at his late residence, Marine Lines, the whole of the handsome household property belonging to the Estate of the late Major G. M. Lyons, Marine Battalion, consisting of blackwood furniture, plated glass and crockery ware, table cutlery, lamps, carpets, China matting, military uniform, wearing apparel, a lot of military and other books, trunks, portmanteaus, Japanned uniform case in deal case, copper cooking utensils and a variety of sundries including two cases of cheroots.

2 o'clock P. M.

One handsome English built brougham with handsome powerful Bay Australian horse and harness complete, mounted officers saddle and bridle saddle cloth complete.

The above property will be on view from SATURDAY next, the 19th Instant.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE,
Auctioneer.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, twist, &c., &c.

25 cases real Bavarian beer in quarts.
100 ,, Guinness stout in pints and quarts by E. Johnson and Co.
30 ,, Gadrad Fils brandy, 1, 2 and 3 stars.
20 ,, Texier Gerard and Co.'s brandy.
66 ,, Central Society of Vineyard Proprietor brandy in quarts and flasks.
6 ,, Wine Growers and Shippers Association Brandy.
4 ,, red and white seal sherry.
10 ,, still and sparkling hocks.
4 bales paper 27, 38, 42, 52 lbs. a ream.

FOR SALE.—TABLE MARBLES.

4 feet round Rs. 20.
60 by 30 inches oblong Rs. 18.
54 by 27 ,, oblong Rs. 16.
48 by 24 ,, oblong Rs. 13.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 21st October 1878.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

SALES of New Timber, spars, chunam kunkur, sand, road metal, cement, asphalte, rails, turn tables, hay presses, boat &c., &c.

Under instructions from the Executive Engineer, Bombay Harbour Defences, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTONE & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Bombay Defences, work yard, Mazagon, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 22nd October 1878, at 1-30 p.m., the undermentioned stores, viz:—

Considerable quantities of chunam kunker, road metal, coarse sand, iron rails 36 lbs., iron tanks, hay-presses in perfect order, pine spars, cut timber, asphalte, bitumen, old cement, row boats, turn tables, large old iron and miscellaneous stores. Property on view.

MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 21st October 1878.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

SOUND and RICH, fit for a PRINCE'S TABLE.

Quarts, Rs. 10; Pints, Rs. 5-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO., BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP & Co., WHOLESALE CHEMISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.

(Prize Medal, 1873.)

Price List, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of card.

SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s

SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE.

A SOVEREIGN remedy for Headache, Biliousness, Sea-sickness, Boils, Skin Eruptions, Gastric Disorders, and Impurities of the Blood as well as in Fever. Is a safe but efficient Aperient, counteracts the vitiating effects of a tropical climate, and quickens the functions generally. An experience of twenty-five years has established the great value of this Saline as a domestic remedy, not excelled by any imported preparation of a similar nature whatever, and it is now offered as better adapted to this climate than any article hitherto introduced.

PER BOTTLE Re. 1-4.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY TO ALGIERS, LISBON & LONDON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) S. S. BURMAH will leave Bombay, 26th November, for ADEN, where she will connect with the same Company's Steamer PATNA, due to leave Aden 30th November.

Passengers can be booked through from Bombay for above ports at the following rates of passage money:—

	First Class.	Second Class.
ALGIERS	Rs. 400	Rs. 265
LISBON	,, 450	,, 300
LONDON	,, 500	,, 333

Patna is due at ALGIERS, 18th December, 1878.
LISBON, 21st ,,
LONDON, 26th ,,

For freight or passage apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 19th October 1878. Agents.

BOMBAY TO ADEN, ZANZIBAR, NOSSI-BEH, COMORO AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S S. S. BURMAH will leave BOMBAY for above ports, 20th November 1878.

For freight or passage apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 19th October 1878. Agents.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Mail Steamer ARABIA, Captain Serra, ARRIVED in harbour on the 19th instant, are hereby requested to SEND BILLS of LADING for counter-signature, and PAY FREIGHT (if any) and apply for DELIVERY ORDERS at the Company's Office, No. 2, Hummum Street, without delay.

All claims for short delivery, &c. must be sent in before the departure of the steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

C. GRONDONA,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.

TENDERS for the SUPPLY of MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES to the STAMP OFFICE for one year, from the 1st of November 1878, will be received by the undersigned up to the 30th instant.

Further particulars to be learnt at the office.

F. F. ARBUTHNOT,
Superintendent of Stamps.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT PANCHGUNNY.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

SUIT No. 50 OF 1878.

ELLEN TATTERSHALL ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
GUSTAVUS SEPTIMUS JUDGE ..... Defendant.

REFERRING to an advertisement that appeared in the issue of the *Bombay Gazette* of the 11th, 12th and 18th October instant, the property therein referred to as advertised to be sold on the 23rd instant, belonging to the Defendant abovenamed, is that described in the Proclamation by the Subordinate Judge of the District Court at Wai, published in the *Indu Prakash* at Bombay of 30th September and no other property. We do not vouch for the correctness of the term "CHURCH LAND" contained in our previous advertisements.—Dated this 19th day of October 1878.

HEARN, CLEVELAND, & LITTLE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

TO BE LET, from 16th November next, the Upper-storied BUNGALOW on Cumballa Hill, now in the occupation of WILLIAM ARNOT, Esq. Rent Rs. 150. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st December next, the Upper-storied BUNGALOW, in Grant Road, opposite to the Grant Road Theatre, now in the occupation of Rev. B. Blake. Rent Rs. 90. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, the Upper-storied Commodious BUNGALOW in Girgaum, now in the occupation of Rev. Dhunjeebhoy, and formerly in the occupation of the late Dr. Carvalho. Rent Rs. 125. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

THE HINDOOSTAN SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
ધી હીંદુસ્તાન સ્પીનીંગ એનડ વીવીંગ કમ્પની લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIFTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 30th October instant, at 4 p.m., at the Company's Mills on the Byculla Flat, Mahim Road, to transact the following business:—

1st. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet made upto the 30th day of June 1878.

2nd. To declare a Dividend.

3rd. To elect a Director in room of Mr. Cursondas Hulloo resigned, and to confirm the appointment of Mr. Mooljee Callianjee as a Director.

4th. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 24th October to 3rd November 1878, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

ધરસી મુલજી કું૦
i. e., THACKERSEY MOOLJEE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 21st October 1878.

JUST RECEIVED,
A LARGE AND CHOICE SELECTION
OF
XMAS AND NEW YEAR'S CARDS
FROM
THOMAS DE LA RUE & Co.,
MARCUS WARD & Co.,
GOODALL AND SON,
EUGENE RIMMEL,
&c. &c.
BY
COOPER AND CO.,
MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1879, OF ALL SHAPES AND SIZES.

COOPER AND CO.,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

DELICIOUS LIQUID DENTINE.

A DELIGHTFULLY REFRESHING LIQUID DENTIFRICE, possessing the remarkable properties of cleansing the Teeth and all the Tonic astringent, imparting a sense of purity by correcting the unpleasant effects of Decay or Offensive Breath.

Per bottle Re. 1-4.

B. S. MADON & Co.,
DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
12, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

B. S. MADON AND COMPANY, DISPENSING CHEMISTS.

PRESCRIPTIONS are prepared with great care, with pure Medicines, at reasonably low prices. The Dispensing Department is kept open Day and Night under the entire supervision of qualified European Assistants.

B. S. MADON & Co.,
12, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG, 5, Meadow Street.

JUST TO HAND.
PER S. S. NEPAUL,
A CHOICE PARCEL OF
MANILLA
CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.
"Cavite" Brand,
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"PRIMA PRIMA QUALITE."

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Cavites.
Rs. 90 per 1,000.
Per Box of 50, Rs. 5.

No. 1 CHEROOTS,
Cavites.
Rs. 90 per 1,000.
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Cavites.
Rs. 65 per 1,000.
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Cavites.
Rs. 65 per 1,000.
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No. 3 CIGARS,
Cavites.
Rs. 40 per 1,000.
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NOTE.—*Outstation Orders to be accompanied with Cash or reference for payment.*

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

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CHEMISTS, &c. BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR RICHARD TEMPLE BART., G. C. S. I., GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

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At each of the Company's Establishments is under the constant supervision of thoroughly qualified and experienced

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WINES AND SPIRITS IN WOOD.

INCLUDING DUTY AND TOWN DUTY.

PACKED in Wickered Jars containing one gallon, two gallons, and four gallons.

These Jars are light, clean, safe, require no packing, and are economical in every respect.

The charge is Rs. 2 for one gallon, Rs. 3 for two gallons, and Rs. 4 for four gallons. Wood Taps, Rs. 1-8 each. Plated Taps, Rs. 4 each.

Also in Casks containing 8 gallons, 12 gallons, 20 gallons, and 60 gallons.

A great saving in freight is effected in purchasing Wines and Spirits in Wood, and there is no loss of Breakage.

COGNACS.

	Per Imperial Gall. Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
* Star, a capital peg Brandy	9 8	9 12
** Stars, a pale pleasant spirit, delicate flavour	10 0	10 4
*** Stars, fine old Cognac, soft pale, mellow flavour and strongly recommended for general consumption	11 14	12 4
**** Stars, very superior old pale, of great age and delicate flavour	13 12	14 4

SHERRIES.

MANZANILLA.—This superb natural Sherry is very pale, dry, and has a splendid aroma—a very beautiful dinner wine.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Per Im. Gall.	8 9	9 0
,, Qtr. Cask of about 27 Im. Galls.	215 8	234 0

VINO DE PASTO.—An excellent pale and very dry, luncheon wine

Per Im. Gall	7 10	8 0
,, Qtr. Cask of about 27 Im. Galls.	180 4	195 0

CLARETS.

We are now registering orders for the Cold Season for the undernoted Medocs in Hhds. containing about 46 galls. or 23 dozs.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Medoc of about 46 Im. Galls.	131 12	140 0
St. Estephe ,, ,,	181 4	195 0
Cantenac ,, ,,	223 8	242 0
St. Julien ,, ,,	254 4	276 0

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GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY.

THE NEW
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FASHIONABLE FLEXIBLE BAND NECKLET.
GOLD.

The most fashionable now worn with spring loop.

Priced Rs. 72, 81, 90, 100, 108, 117, 126, 135, and 158.

SILVER DITTO.

Rs. 18, 22, 23, 25, 30, and 32.

DEAD GOLD LOCKETS,
FOR THE ABOVE.

Sizes No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rs.	20	22	24	28	34	40	46	56	62	68	86	108
Engraved	24	25	29	32	38	50	58	65	72	78	100	118

SILVER LOCKETS,
FOR THE ABOVE CHAINS.

A. E. I.	*Plain.*	"*MIZPAH*"
in monogram.		*in monogram.*
Rs. 15 to 22.	Rs. 6. to 20.	Rs. 22.

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October, 11th 1878. Rampart Row.

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A handsomely-bound Album containing 30 large Views of Architectural Remains and beautiful Scenery in Rajpootana, with copious Letter-press Description by J. Burgess, Esq., F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S. Price per copy Rs. 100.

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August 1st 1878. 10, Rampart Row.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

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Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period so far back as 1867 and 1876 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1865 and 1876 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance.... Rs. 10
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INSECT POWDER,

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Tins with full directions Re. 1, Re. 1-12, and Rs. 3-8.

D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 25th and 26th instant, on account of the DEWALI HOLIDAYS:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
P. W. ROBERTSON, Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
H. W. JONES, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
C. J. SHARP, Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
W. A. BAKER, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
W. BLACKHALL, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
ALEX. LAIRD, Acting Agent.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,

Bombay, October 15, 1878.

BASS'S BEER IN WOOD.

MONTHLY Consignments of the above, SELECTED from the BEST BREWINGS, are RECEIVED by TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

POLO. POLO.

	Cash.	Credit.
Canes with ash heads ..... each	Rs. 2	8
Do. boxwood heads ..... ,, ,,	3	8
Balls ..... per dozen. ,,	6	12

Less 10 per cent. discount for cash.

TREACHER & CO, LIMITED,
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SPRATT'S MEAT FIBRINE BISCUITS.

The most convenient, healthful, nourishing and best adapted DIET FOR DOGS IN INDIA.

	Cash.	Credit.
½ cwt. Case	Rs. 5	Rs. 5-12

OF THE AGENTS,
TREAC

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 19TH, 1878.

GREAT depression prevails here in almost every branch of trade, and there is scarcely a single article of either Import or Export that shows any sign of improvement since last Mail day.

The political telegrams received during the week are somewhat more reassuring from Europe, as the complications arising out of the carrying out of the Treaty of Berlin seem more likely to be satisfactorily settled than appeared probable a week ago. Active preparations continue to be made for an Afghan campaign.

The Bank of England rate of discount was raised on Monday last to six per cent., and since then commercial telegrams have reported uninterrupted dulness in almost every Home industry. Cotton continues steadily to decline in Liverpool, and the Market for Piece Goods in Manchester shows increased depression. In London the Coffee Market is dull, and prices have given way 1s. per cwt., the high rates ruling for Cocoanut Oil are maintained, and Oilseeds have been in moderate demand at about previous prices, but there is no activity in either markets. Wheat, with the prospect of enormous supplies from America, is cheaper. The return of the Bank of England for Wednesday last shows a further large increase in the amount of Bills Discounted and a falling off in the Reserve and Bullion, but no further advance in the Bank's rate of discount was made by the Directors at their weekly meeting on Thursday, and a slightly easier feeling apparently prevails at the close as we hear of 6 months' sight Bank Bills in the open market being discounted at 5 per cent.

Our Crop prospects continue very favourable, and on this the hopes of a general improvement in trade hereafter are based, as otherwise the influences now at work are far from reassuring. An unsettled Money Market and fluctuations in Exchange amounting to 4 per cent. per week, with no demand here for goods imported from Home, and no sale at Home for Produce exported from this side, can scarcely be considered to form the basis of a healthy trade between this port and England, even by the most sanguine. It is true that this is invariably a time of great quietness here, owing to the near approach of the Hindoo New Year, but some improvement is looked for in the demand for manufactured goods after the Dewali Holidays at the end of this week; we see little prospect of any material increase in our Export trade, however, until quite the end of the year, by which time it is to be hoped that trade at Home will also be in a more prosperous condition.

The usual weekly biddings for Council Drafts on India took place in London on the 16th instant, and the following morning we had the result, which had been looked for with even more than customary interest, owing to the uncertainty which prevailed as to whether Government would again be obliged to withdraw the sale, or whether the allotment would be made at the best rates obtainable. The result showed that 1s. 7d. had apparently been fixed as a minimum, as at that rate only £215,000 were allotted, all in Bills, of which £114,000 were for Calcutta, £1,000 to Madras, and £100,000 to Bombay. This sale proves conclusively how suicidal the action of Government has been in increasing the weekly amount to be offered at a time when trade here is suffering from extreme depression and the demand for remittance to this side is at a minimum. The announcement of the result of the sale was accompanied by a quotation for Bar Silver in London of 50d per oz. without finding buyers. On the following day we learnt by wire that the Metal had further receded ¼ per oz. or a drop of 3¼ per cent. in the course of a week! The depression in the price of Silver and the consequent low rate of Exchange between this country and England can only be permanently rectified by the working of the usual laws of supply and demand, but at a time like the present when our export trade is at a standstill, it is doubtful whether it would not be good policy on the part of Government to withdraw their Bills from the market altogether for a time, and by so doing force remitters into the market for Silver and by increased purchases enhance the value of the Metal. It is true that by so doing, it may be argued, that the demand for Council Drafts would in consequence be lessened, as it practically would when they were reoffered; but if they were not reoffered until January next, a time when the enormous crops which we are promised will be coming forward for shipment, and the business of Bombay will, it is to be hoped, be in a more prosperous condition than at present, when the Calcutta season will be at its height, and when the Tea Season in China will also be commencing, surely £600,000 or even £750,000 a week would be more readily disposed of for a time than there is any prospect of the £400,000 now being weekly offered by the Secretary of State finding buyers, excepting at rates varying between 1s. 6d. and 1s. 7d. per Rupee, until quite the end of the year.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on the 12th instant is not quite so favourable, but the position of the Bank continues very strong, and no alteration was made in the rates of interest and discount by the Directors at their Board Meeting on Wednesday. In the open market rates for Money are nominally still about 1 per cent. below the Banks rates, but so much distrust prevails owing to the feeling of panic that followed the recent failures, and has not yet quite subsided, that excepting on Government Securities the rates for accommodation are quite nominal. For the Bank's rates we must still quote 4 per cent. on Fixed Loans on Government Securities, 5 per cent. on Demand Loans on similar securities, and 6 per cent. on Mercantile Bill.

EXCHANGE.—There has again been very little doing in Sterling this week, as for two days after the last mail left there was a general disinclination both on the part of buyers and sellers to operate, pending the result of the sale of Council Drafts in London on Wednesday being known here. Rates for the mail opened at 1s. 7 7-16d. per Rupee for demand Bank Bill and 1s. 8d. per Rupee for 3 months' sight Credits, and although the Market was weak there was little change in either Bank Bills or House Paper until Thursday, when the announcement that only a small portion of the Council Drafts had been placed and this at 1s. 7d. per Rupee, disorganised rates here altogether; Bank Bills fell to 1s. 7 1-16d. on demand and Mercantile Paper to 1s. 7¾d. at 3 months' sight and little change has since taken place, although the feeling at the close may be said to be rather steadier, making our closing quotations: Bank Bills on demand 1s. 7¾d; 6 months' sight 1s. 7 13-16d.; Credits, 3 months' sight 1s. 7 13-16d.; Documents, 3 months' sight 1s. 7¾d.

On Calcutta Demand Bills have been in some request, and the rate has advanced to ¼ premium at which business has been done. For 60 days' sight Bills we repeat our last quotation of 99 9-16.

On China the quoted rate for 60 days' sight House Paper is still Rs. 216 per 100 dollars.

From Hongkong the latest advices by wire quote 6 months' sight Bank Bills on London at 3 8 ½ per dollar and from Shanghai 5-2 ½ per tael.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—The Market was weak and drooping until the 17th inst., when, owing to an announcement on the part of Government, that tenders for the unallotted portion of the Old Five-and-a-half per cent. Loan would only be accepted at par, the previous decline was partially recovered, and rates at the close for Fours and Old Fours-and-a-half are Rs.94¾, and for New Fours-and-a-half Rs. 99¾ to Rs. 100. Notes and stock of the Five-and-a-half per cent. Loan of 1859-60 to the extent of Rs. 7,86,73,400 have been exchanged for Notes and Stock of the Transfer Loan of 1879. This leaves only Rs. 1,97,78,300 of the Five-and-a-half per cent. Loan outstanding. Tenders will be received by the Comptroller General till noon to-day for Rs. 2,13,26,600, but as no tenders below par will be accepted, it is improbable that the amount will be taken up.

SHARES.—The Market has been very quiet throughout the week, and the tendency in Spinning and Weaving Company's Scrip has been downwards. Alfred Mills have declined Rs. 60, Colabas Rs. 40, Coorlas Rs. 10, Dharumseys Rs. 15, Great Eastern Rs. 20, Hydrabad Rs. 50, Manockjee Petits Rs. 10, Nerisel Rs. 25, Nusserwanjees Rs. 15, Sassoon Rs. 20. In Bank Shares there is a decline of Rs. 2 in Agras and an advance of Rs. 3 in Nationals. Bank of Bombays have also given way Rs. 7½ per share. In Miscellaneous and other Shares there are no changes of any importance.

Business in Piece Goods during the week has been almost at a standstill. The large Manchester failure to which we alluded last week gave rise to all sorts of absurd rumours here amongst the natives in the Goods Bazaar, respecting Firms here of undoubted stability; when this scare was quieting down the allotment of Council Drafts in London was made at 1s. 7d. per rupee, and the consequent rapid decline in Exchange here has upset all Importers calculations, and we hear of indents being cancelled on all sides. These adverse influences have been too strong for even the most glowing descriptions of the growing Crops to overcome, and although there is still a moderate demand from upcountry, business has not been large from the Bazaar, and sales by Importers have been on a very small scale. The state of the Market can only be described as stagnant. No sales are reported in Local Made Goods.

TWIST.—We have again no business to report in Imported Yarns, either Grey or Coloured, but of Local Spinnings sales are reported of 350 bales No. 12's Mule at 5 11-16 Annas per lb. and No. 20's at 6 13-16 Annas.

METALS.—The Market for Copper as with all other imports is completely upset by the fall in Exchange and no sales are reported, although there is a moderate demand. In *Yellow Metal* a sale of 500 cwts. of *Braziers* has been made at Rs. 37½, which is a decline of 12 As. per cwt. on the last reported transactions 125 cwts. of Sheetings have also been placed at Rs. 39 per cwt. *Iron* is firmly held in the Bazaar, but no business has been reported from first hands.

COALS.—The Market is very dull indeed, neither sellers nor buyers showing any inclination to operate at current rates. There is again no business to report, not a single cargo having changed hands for some weeks past. Prices are nominally unchanged.

COTTON.—Telegrams from Liverpool have reported a dull dragging Market throughout the week, and prices for Bombay descriptions have steadily declined, the quotation for Fair Dhollerah now being 4d. 11-16d. per lb. or ¼d. per lb. below that of last Mail day and other descriptions have given way in proportion; this decline is no doubt in great measure owing to the Cotton being forced on the Market by weak holders at the present time, as the quotation for Mid Orleans is unchanged in Liverpool at 6d. 9-16d. per lb., notwithstanding a decline of ¾ cents. per lb. in New York. The Stock in Liverpool is now only 1,400 bales or 34,000 bales less than last week, which should be sufficient to cause some speculation at Home, but the total sales on speculation and for export only amount to 4,000 bales, against 45,000 bales taken by the trade; the quantity of American afloat, however, is rapidly increasing, the amount now being 110,000 or an increase of 50,000 bales during the week.

Our Market has been depressed with nothing whatever doing for Export, the only transaction reported being that of 200 bales of New Oomrawuttee for January-February delivery at Rs. 194 per candy, a price at which there are still sellers but no buyers. The local mills have bought sparingly, and only to supply immediate requirements, as they are unwilling to lay in large stocks with the prospects of abundant supplies and lower rates hereafter.

Crop prospects continue most favourable on the whole, and although from latest advices we do not expect to see much Oomrawuttee here until quite the end of December, the crop will be a very large one; accounts of the Hingunghaut crop are not very favourable owing to late rains.

The *Clearances for Sea* during the week amount to only 1,589 bales, making a total of 709, 541 bales since the 1st January, as against 812,662 bales for the corresponding period last year.

The *Receipts* since the 1st September now amount to 19,137 bales.

The following are to-day's quotations for Cotton with the equivalents in Sterling, Cost, and Freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without Commission :—

		Candy of 784 lbs.	D. C. & F.
Old—			
Oomrawuttee	Good Fair	....Rs. 196 =	4 13/16d.
Do.	Fully Good Fair	.... „ 203 =	5d.
Dhollera	Good Fair	.... „ 195 =	4 13/16d.
S. Dharwar	Fully Good Fair	.... „ 203 =	5d.
Compta	Good Fair	.... „ 192 =	4¾d.
New—			
Oomrawuttee	Good (Jan.-Feb. delivery)	.... „ 194 =	5d.
Do.	Fully Good Fair	do. .... „ 190 =	4¾d.
Do.	Good Fair	do. .... „ 185 =	4¾d.

LINSEED, with an entire absence of demand, is very dull, and as supplies are arriving rather more freely dealers are willing to make a further reduction of 1 Anna per cwt. without attracting buyers, the closing quotation being Rs. 6-13 to Rs. 6-14 per cwt.

RAPESEED is very quiet, and with continued favourable crop prospects prices have a downward tendency. There is still no Guzerat Seed in the Market, and for the arrivals shortly expected Rs. 7-10 to Rs. 7-14 per cwt. is asked.

IN WHEAT there is still nothing doing for Export, but prices are slightly easier owing to the continuance of favourable weather for the growing Crops. We quote:—Best White, Rs. 37 to 38; Mixed White, Rs. 39 to Rs. 36; Hard Red, Rs. 34 to Rs. 35 per candy.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 15th October compared with that for 23rd September :—

LIABILITIES.	23rd Sept. Rs. A. P.	15th Oct. Rs. A. P.
Capital	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	20,38,120 0 0	20,38,120 0 0
Treasury Balance	1,96,60,328 2 1	2,59,21,699 14 6
Other Deposits	2,42,37,792 7 3	2,48,26,838 8 0
Bank Post Bills, &c.	17,72,833 0 11	11,01,749 5 8
Sundries	7,45,713 0 7	7,45,679 10 2
	Rs. 6,84,44,776 10 10	7,46,24,085 6 4

ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities	1,14,76,472 0 10	1,15,63,693 7 7
Loans on Govt. Securities	44,85,153 9 7	45,79,552 9 10
Credits on ditto	44,70,104 1 6	53,37,388 14 0
Bills Discounted	1,29,86,582 14 2	1,42,57,344 8 9
Balances with other Banks	7,19,920 14 11	9,00,698 11 4
Bullion	.....	.....
Dead Stock	9,31,969 12 8	9,79,845 0 10
Stamps	9,125 14 9	8,969 8 8
Sundries	2,31,158 12 10	2,29,744 0 10
Cash at Head Office	1,54,44,707 0 8	1,81,28,894 11 11
Do. at Branches	1,76,39,632 9 0	1,86,48,363 12 7
	6,84,44,776 10 10	7,46,24,085 6 4

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE S. S. SALISBURY, 1,278 tons, Captain G. Wood, sailed on Saturday last for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE SHIP CASHMERE, 1,245 tons, Captain J. R. Lyon, will sail to-day for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE SHIP GOSHAWK, 1,283, tons, Captain J. Leslie, will sail to-day for Sandhead, in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. CHINSURA, 1,319 tons, Captain J. R. Gavin, sailed on Saturday last for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. Macpherson, Mr. W. Arnot, Mr. Thos. Keen, and 27 deck passengers.

THE S. S. COLUMBIA, 1,322 tons, Captain W. S. Young, sailed on Saturday last for Liverpool, via Naples, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—For Naples—Mrs. W. Wilson, Mrs. Pitman, Miss Pitman, and Miss Bevan. For Liverpool—Mrs. W. H. Benton, and Mr. Laughford, and two deck passengers for Port Said.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. AKOLA, 315 tons, Captain A. Russell, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Goa, 18th Oct., with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut Small, Mr. Pierce, Mr. Mungavin, and 23 deck passengers. She will sail to-day for Kathywar, Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :— Lieut.-Col. Wilson, Mr. A. F. Maniuz, and 209 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
19	Queen Margaret (s).	Butler	London, Sept 20.
	Akola (s)	Russell	Goa, Oct 18.
	Arabia (s)	Serra	Genoa, Sept 24.
20	Maida (s)	Lang	Muscat, Oct 2.
	Byculla (s)	Hamilton	Bussorah, Oct 9.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
19	Pearl (s)	Klee	Coast and Cutch.
	Ernestine	Hiriart	Chittagong.
	Essex	Peterson	Aliepy.
	Chinsura (s)	Gavin	Coast and Calcutta.
	Salisbury (s)	Wood	Calcutta.
	Columbia (s)	Young	Liverpool.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last :—

Steamer Akola, Russell, to K Coast and Kurrachee.
Ship Goshawk, Leslie, to Sandhead.
Ship Cashmere, Lyon, to Calcutta.

The brig Keerata Roodria, to Cochin, was entered for loading on Saturday last.

CALCUTTA.

PASSENGERS.

The following is a list of passengers per S S Mirzapore, which sailed on Thursday last : For Madras—Mr Grieve, Mrs Murray, and Dr and Mrs Palmer. For Galle—Mr Kelly, C S. For Aden—Mr Parnham. For Southampton—Mr de Smidt, Mr and Mrs Kera, Mrs Read and child, Mrs Bennett and 2 children.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.			
16	Pachumba (s)	.....	Rangoon and N. P.
	Almora (s)	.....	Calcutta.
18	D. of Sutherland (s)	.....	London.
	Goa (s)	.....	Bombay.
	Merkara (s)	.....	London.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.			
17	Canada	.....	Calcutta.
	Copenhagen	.....	Natal.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per s s Almora, for London :—Messrs Brockwell, Monohan Jones, Mrs Johns, Miss Swars, Miss Toker, Major Leggett, Mr Gray, Mr Lane and Mr Arnold.

CALENDAR FOR OCTOBER, 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon.....26th Oct., 3h. 49·7 m. p.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. H. M. A.M.	Sun sets. H. M. P.M.	High Water. H. M.	Low Water. H. M.
Mon. 21	.....	5 58	5 32	{ 6 49 m 7 22 a	1 18 a ..
Tues. 22	English Mail expected	5 58	5 31	{ 8 1 m 8 38 a	1 31 m 2 27 a
Wed. 23	.....	5 58	5 31	{ 8 53 m 9 30 a	2 40 m 3 13 a
Th. 24	.....	5 59	5 30	{ 9 33 m 10 17 a	3 31 m 3 53 a
Fri. 25	.....	5 59	5 29	{ 10 11 m 11 1 a	4 18 m 4 31 a
Sat. 26	.....	5 59	5 29	{ 11 52 m 11 34 a	5 1 m 5 19 a
Sun. 27	19th Sunday after Trinity	6 0	5 28	{ 11 34 m ..	5 45 m 5 58 a

OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

(Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.)

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

SHUTTLEWORTH—October 18th, at "River View," Poona, wife of Allen Shuttleworth, Conservator of Forests, N. D., of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1878.

THE state of the City of Glasgow Bank turns out to be far worse than was at first anticipated. The magnitude of the losses the shareholders will be called upon to make good, six millions sterling, is, we believe, unequalled; and the suffering will be more intense than was caused even by Overend Gurney's failure, for it will be confined within a smaller area. It is no exaggeration to say that many thousands of families in the West of Scotland will be ruined before this immense sum, equivalent nearly to the whole cost of the Famine in India, is wrung from them to pay the debts of the Bank. It seems certain that fraudulent practices must have been systematically committed to keep the real state of affairs concealed for years from the shareholders—though we are puzzled to understand how twelve Directors, reputed to be honourable men, can have all been induced to be parties to these frauds,—and some good at least will be done by having the whole history of the Bank and its connection with the firms it has upheld for years thoroughly investigated and exposed in a Court of Justice. As all the Bank's bills will ultimately be paid in full, it seems at first sight hard to understand the prolonged commercial paralysis consequent on the failure of the City of Glasgow; but no doubt there prevails a feeling at home that other disasters, of a similar kind, are not unlikely to happen. There has been so much unprofitable trading since 1870 that very heavy loans must have been made by many firms besides those which have already failed; and, at a critical time like the present, it is natural that men of business at home should look on all their neighbours with distrust till it has been clearly ascertained if there are no new and startling revelations to be made of how these losses have hitherto been kept secret.

A CURIOUS complaint comes from home, that, notwithstanding the spread of knowledge and the multiplication of readers, the publishing trade is in a bad way because no purchasers can be found for the hundreds of new books with which English literature is enriched year by year. The explanations that might be offered of this phenomenon are various. First of all, it must not be forgotten that among the immense multitude of readers the proportion of students is really very small. Books, therefore, which embody the fruits of long and laborious research, can never command a wide circle of readers; and the authors of such works must be content, even in this age, with an "audience, fit though few." The general reader is quite satisfied if he can get a smattering of theology, science, history, and geography put before him in an attractive form which enables him, as he would say, to keep abreast of the march of civilization; and the wonderful development of the periodical press in England has supplied him with an agency exactly suited for the gratification of such an ambition. Probably the Victorian era will hereafter be as inseparably associated with the most flourishing condition of periodical literature in England as the Elizabethan era is with that of dramatic literature. We refer more particularly, of course, to the amazing growth of the newspaper press, and its apparently unbounded resources, fertility, and strength. A daily newspaper at home has long ago ceased to be a journal started by one or two ambitious men of letters who have or fancy they have a talent for political and literary criticism. It is now a great trading organisation, set on foot by enterprising capitalists, and managed on the most business-like principles with a single eye to the attainment of the largest profit that can possibly be made on the money invested. As a successful daily paper pays better than any other kind of industry, answering in fact more thoroughly in these days than even a brewery to Dr. Johnson's famous description of a business which contained within itself "the potentiality of wealth beyond "the dreams of avarice," it may be assumed that the London penny paper has sprung into existence by virtue of that special fate which ordains that a great popular demand shall never be left unsupplied. The daily newspaper does not restrict itself to politics or literature, but invades every department of human knowledge; and, as its vigilance is unceasing, and it has its correspondents in every part of the habitable globe, it is enabled to present to the public every morning as complete a record of all that has been said or done worth noting in the course of the preceding twenty-four hours as nine hundred and ninety-nine men out of a thousand care to read.

But, besides occupying the chief attention of readers, journalism has weakened authorship by appropriating to itself all the best intellects of the age. We except of course the literary experts who devote a lifetime to one special branch of scientific inquiry; though even science now courts the publicity of the newspapers, and the discovery of a new planet, a new metal, a new colour, or a new theory of the origin of man, is announced and discussed with more or less learning and ingenuity in the daily papers months before a big book detailing the origin and progress of the discovery can be passed through the press. And in the less severe departments of literature the newspaper is becoming more and more every day, in its relations with publishers, like a great machine which pitilessly extinguishes workers by hand. Where the money is, there will men who have to make their living by writing be gathered together. It is certain that most of the famous writers of last century, from Swift to Johnson and Burke, would have been journalists above and before all if they had lived in our time; for the proprietor of a great English newspaper, having a practically unlimited command of money, can assure wealth to anyone who serves him skilfully, and fame comes more easily in these days to a successful leader-writer or special correspondent than to anyone else in the world. We need not, therefore, be surprised to find that, while English journalism grows constantly more vigorous, poetry, fiction, biography, and essay-writing, all that great department of literature, in fact, which is usually classed as *Belles Lettres*, remains in a very languishing condition, and has not of late years been illustrated by any great writers.

Given, then, a public who do not care for hard reading, and an all-devouring and admirably conducted newspaper press, how is it to be expected that books will find many buyers? The new weekly papers, such as the *World* and *Vanity Fair*, have, by adopting the French fashion of giving up part of their space to serial stories, drawn off the chief novelists of the day from the old publishing houses; and it may be doubted if any publications issued so seldom even as once a month can long continue to be good properties, for immediately an article of exceptional interest appears in *Blackwood*, or the *Fortnightly*, or the *Nineteenth Century*, it is copied into all the newspapers, so that the general reader gets it without the padding which accompanies it in the magazine, and for which he would otherwise have had to pay a shilling or half-a-crown. What strikes us, then, as most absurd, having regard to the present state of the publishing trade, is the maintenance of the custom of charging ridiculously high prices for English novels and other works of light literature. Many a reader whose attention had been caught by a chapter or two of a novel in a weekly paper or a monthly magazine would gladly buy the complete book if he could get it for a few shillings. But several publishing houses go on issuing novels by second, third, and fourth rate hands, some of them absolutely without any merit at all, at prices ranging from seven shillings to thirty-one and sixpence. Of course, the public are not such fools as to buy books at these prices when they can get much better reading in the newspapers for a few pence. No educated Englishman, we suppose, would care to read an English novel of the present day if he had the chance of reading a French one. French novels were always more artistic than English novels; and latterly they have become more decent and wholesome. *Le Nabab*, for instance, is full of keen social satire, but it is the satire of Thackeray, not of Balzac; and Feuillet's *Journal d'une Femme* is as pure in thought as *Paul and Virginia*. Yet books of this kind, which are works of genius, are sold in Paris for three or four francs, while for the miserable productions of Ouida and others one has to pay in England from four to ten times the money. The English publisher who wants to make a fortune should reform this state of things by appealing to the general public, and selling books cheap. He will find such a system answer better than issuing books at a nominally high price and then forcing them on an unwilling market at from 25 to 50 per cent. discount.

WE publish elsewhere some correspondence on the subject of the strange treatment Mr. Braham, Executive Engineer to the Bombay Municipality, has lately received at the hands of the Town Council. When the Municipality decided, two years and a half ago, to undertake the Tulsi Water Works, it was rightly assumed that Mr. Walton could not take charge of this special duty and at the same time superintend efficiently the business of the Executive Engineer's office in Bombay; and Mr. Braham was consequently engaged at a salary of Rs. 800 a month to act as Executive Engineer till the Tulsi Works were finished. It is within the knowledge of most persons in this city that those works are not finished yet, and that it will take at least another year before the Malabar Hill Reservoir is completed. No doubt, however, such progress has now been made that Mr. Walton might take up again his ordinary duties in Bombay, if the Municipality had not recently determined to begin the great work of draining the city. The drainage scheme alone, if it is to be carried out with vigour, will, for a long time to come, absorb his whole attention; and, in addition to the drainage works, the Corporation has sanctioned the immediate prosecution of works for increasing the quantity and improving the quality of the Vehar water supply. Mr. Walton would be a physical and intellectual Hercules, if he could possibly superintend all these important special works, and still administer successfully the Executive Engineer's Department of the Municipality. The Municipal Commissioner, therefore, proposed to retain Mr. Braham as Executive Engineer, increasing his pay to Rs. 1,200 a month, which is the proper salary of the appointment, and giving him charge of the Bunderwada Reservoir, which is his own scheme for giving the city a constant supply of pure Vehar water. This reasonable proposal the Town Council summarily rejected, and without a word of warning or explanation passed a resolution severing Mr. Braham's connection with the Municipality. So indecently eager were the Chairman and some other members of the Town Council to get this vote passed that they even forgot the obligations of common courtesy; and it was not till a fortnight afterwards, when Mr. Braham himself had urged that surely he did not deserve to be cast adrift without a word of thanks for his services, that the Council honoured him with a complimentary resolution which would have been of real value if it had been spontaneous. We are convinced that the Municipal Corporation will, at its next meeting, rescind the vote of the Town Council, and ask Mr. Braham to remain in Bombay. In his letter to Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jejeebhoy that gentleman enumerates with just pride the services he has rendered to Bombay, beyond the ordinary routine of his office work, which he has by general consent attended to with zeal and ability. We agree with Mr. Braham that it is not expedient to leave the control of an expenditure of nearly eight lakhs a year, the amount sanctioned for the Engineer's Department, in the hands of subordinate officers; and it will be sufficient work for one good man to look after the duties of Executive Engineer and superintend the construction of the Bunderwada Reservoir. It must strike every one as most unfair that, after unanimously adopting Mr. Braham's ingenious plan for increasing the pressure in the Vehar mains at Mazagon and filtering the water, the Town Council should now go out of its way, in spite of the protests of the Municipal Commissioner, to entrust the execution of the plan to somebody else who may not improbably make a mess of it. But the treatment Mr. Braham has been exposed to is only one out of several instances which betray a disposition on the part of some members of the Town Council to show no consideration for European *employés* of the Municipality who are content to do their work well and quietly, and whose pride keeps them from becoming courtiers and canvassing for votes. Only the other day Mr. Fellows just escaped being summarily dismissed from the service of the Municipality, for whom he has done good work for many and many a year. What is wanted is a great change in the *personnel* of the Town Council. Some of the older members have grown a little too fond of what we fear must be called intriguing; for, although no doubt it is only a sense of public duty which prompts them to be constantly interviewing subordinates and collecting information to be used against the heads of departments, a practice of this kind is necessarily fruitful of intrigues.

EN ROUTE TO QUETTA.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

MOOLTAN, OCT. 13.

My last communication was forwarded to you from Lahore, from which place I had the greatest possible difficulty in getting away. The Commissariat have despatched their agents everywhere, and all beasts of burden have been snatched up. The bazars had been emptied of all camping necessaries by those who have already proceeded to the front; and taking into account the fact that Lahore, instead of being a compact station, is a wide district several miles in extent, requiring half a day to proceed from one point to another, you will understand that much grief and vexation of spirit awaits those who, like myself, may be desirous of preparing themselves for a spell in the field lasting an unknown number of months, and including a winter in one of the coldest regions of Asia. In due course, however, everything was secured. With a smart hill pony up to weight for riding purposes, and an ugly vicious Yarkandee to carry tent and baggage, I felt myself equal to the task of following the army to any point to which the vicissitudes of war may lead it.

When I left Lahore complaints were general against the unreadiness and want of system which had become apparent in the carrying out of the designs emanating from head-quarters. Hitherto a frontier people and frontier officers prided themselves on their readiness for action. It was supposed that with a few days' notice some 18,000 men could be got together ready to march from one end of Asia to the other, and all garrisons and regiments in the North West were supposed to be always maintained in chronic preparation for active service. Officers of the frontier force passing through Bombay would relate to you how in the offices of every Adjutant General in the North-West were pigeon-holed complete plans for the invasion of Afghanistan and capture of Kabul in the shortest possible period. It was fancied that in the event of an emergency such as has now arisen coming up everybody would fall into his proper place, and would know where to lay his hands upon the proper animals and the proper stores with rapidity and certainty. All this was very comfortable in theory, but in practice we heard of the commissariat people learning for the first time from the time tables issued by the railway company for the special trains ordered, that they would have to provide for certain bodies of troops by certain days; and I know on the best authority that commissariat officers have been obliged to telegraph in some cases that, if those troops were thrust upon them, both men and animals would starve. In the same space of time required by the Indian military authorities to place 15,000 troops on a certain point at the end of the railway system on their frontier (indifferently well provided for in the matter of clothing, carriage, &c.) the Germans had, ready to strike a rapid blow, some 500,000 men. I have heard how, only one or two months ago, in the vicinity of Kohat, Government sold off without reserve large stores that had been collected in depot for the Jowaki Expedition—tents that had cost three or four hundred rupees and had never been used were sold for a third of that price, and everything else in proportion. Now, of course, the sellers would give anything almost to possess those stores again. There is no doubt about it, some person or persons have during the past years been drawing big pay to do certain work, which work they have not done; everything has been postponed until the last moment, and nobody has taken the trouble to see that from time to time everything was available necessary to carry out schemes which, of course, to some extent must have been preconsidered. It is well that we have a foe like the Amir to deal with, for our unreadiness would be a positive danger in the event of 20,000 men suddenly making their appearance at any point along our frontier. In witnessing the haphazard concentration of troops and stores now going on, there is one point which commands the admiration of the on-looker—the ease and rapidity with which the S. P. and Delhi railway people meet the demands made upon them. I have telegraphed to you that shortly special trains will pass along the line at the rate of half a dozen per day. The orders for these had hardly been given ere time tables were returned giving complete details of the journey in each individual case, and this without interfering with the ordinary traffic in the slightest degree.

The Adjutant and Quartermaster Generals of the army would do well to take a lesson in organisation and system from the energetic traffic managers of the Punjab lines. The plans and carefully thoughts out means by which any demands that the company might be called on to face should be met, the pigeon holes containing the documents in which the measures to be taken are detailed, are not in this case by any means a phantom; and the company above referred to are prepared, at an hour's notice, to issue time tables and full particulars and directions by which they could pass along their line about 4,000 troops of all arms in proper proportions every twenty-four hours. The use to which every vehicle in the company's possession would be put has been carefully settled, the trains have all been numbered in advance, and every detail, down to the greasing of the carriage wheels, has been mapped out and docketed for future use. If similar pains had been taken with regard to the other parts of the machinery of concentration—and the men who ought to have taken that trouble have always been maintained and have drawn pay on a scale quite proportionate to the work—if these men had not shirked their duty, we would, weeks ago, have had the necessary forces concentrated upon their respective lines of operation, ready at a word to be launched upon the work set to them. The usual ill-effects caused by excessive centralisation appear also to be present in everything. Surely it would have been better to have told off a part of the work to the Bombay authorities, who might advantageously be now engaged in preparing a column of their own, with its proper support in the way of commissariat organization, thus relieving to a great extent the present pressure. But power and patronage are not, unfortunately for the public service, parted with lightly by our friends in Bengal.

I have not been sufficiently long in Mooltan to give you any news from this place, but in a day or two, before I proceed across the frontier, I shall be able to convey to you whatever intelligence may come before me. A few days ago everybody's attention was turned towards Peshawur—we heard nothing but accounts of troops being placed under orders for that point; but the scare caused by the disagreements between the Kabulis and Khyber tribes having now passed away, attention has again been turned towards the Quetta column, from which, if all events go well, 1839 are to guide us, we must look for the most important operations. At the same time we must not lose sight of the fact, that rumours prevail throughout the North West of large concentrations of troops in the Khyber on the part of the Amir. The people here have not forgotten the disasters that befel us in former days among those hills, and they now argue, that if we found the country difficult to conquer then, we are much more likely to be put on our mettle now, seeing that the Amir possesses a considerable force of armed and disciplined troops. The very greatest care on our part to avoid the slightest semblance of a reverse will be necessary. The result might prove disastrous, taking into account the present ideas of the people on the frontier and North West, who would of course jump to the conclusion that the Amir was more than our match. And as soon as the war commences we may make certain that efforts to stir up trouble among the fanatical classes everywhere will be made.

MOOLTAN, OCT. 15.

MOOLTAN at present has the full appearance of being what it really is, the depôt from whence

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

DISGRACEFUL DISCLOSURES IN CONNECTION WITH THE CITY OF GLASGOW BANK.

LONDON, Oct. 19.

The result of the enquiry into the stoppage of the City of Glasgow Bank proves to be worse than the gloomiest of forebodings. The losses sustained by the Bank exceed the sum of six million pounds sterling, for all of which the shareholders are liable. It appears that a systematic course of deception has been carried on by the Directors, whose reports and weekly returns of bullion in the Bank have been falsified.

SPEECH BY SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

In a speech made by Sir Stafford Northcote at Birmingham yesterday, he said that the material point in the policy of the Government was to preserve Turkey. The British Government was sanguine of being able to greatly better the government of the Asiatic provinces of Turkey, and by doing so would thus advance English interests in the East. He further said that England had always respected the objections raised by the Amir of Afghanistan to receive an English Mission at Kabul, but it was different when Russia was admitted to relations which were denied by the Amir to England. The nation, he said, might rely on being protected from affronts injurious to its honour and prestige in the East. Any measures that may now be taken will be to preserve our Indian frontier.

THE SOCIALIST BILL.

BERLIN, Oct. 19.

The German Parliament has adopted the Bill for the suppression of Socialism.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, Oct. 18.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Ava, homeward bound from Calcutta, etc., sailed from here to-day.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Oct. 18.

The Bombay Mails of the 30th ultimo arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

The heavy Bombay Mails of the 30th ultimo arrived at Southampton to-day, per P. and O. steamer Poonah.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, Oct. 18.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	49,000	Bales.
Amount forwarded.....	2,000	do.
Do. Week's sales of Surats	6,000	do.
Amount forwarded.....	1,000	do.
Do. Week's imports of Cotton ..	18,000	do.
Do. Stock of Cotton.....	301,000	do.
Do. do. Surats.....	101,000	do.
Do. Stock of Cotton in London	31,000	do.

LONDON, Oct. 18.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats dull.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera	4 11-16
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	5-9
8¼ lbs. do.	6-9
40s. Mule Twist	0-9½
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight ..	1-7
1 per cent. Rupee Paper.....	75
4½ per cent. do	80
5½ per cent. do	81
3 per cent. Consols for account	94½
5 per cent. French Rente 1872	113
Bar Silver	49
Total Coin in the Bank of France	282,300,000
,, Notes in Circulation	591,700,000

Departure—Cyenus.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, Oct. 19, 11-44 A.M.

H. M. S. Euryalus from Aden arrived.

GALLE, Oct. 19, 1-50 P. M.

Mail steamer Lomberdy from Bombay arrived.

TRINCOMALLEE, Oct. 19, 2-20 P.M.

H. M. S. Daphne from Point Blair arrived 17th inst.

COAST WEATHER REPORTS.—Oct. 20.

CANNANORE, 5-40 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind S.W.; thermometer max. 84, min. 74, W. B. 78; barometer, 29·75. Fall of rain 25 cents.

CARWAR, 5 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind S.W. 3; thermometer 83-1; barometer 29·872. Fall of rain 41 cents.

MANGALORE, 19, 4 p.m.—Weather fair; wind S.N.-N.W.

VINGORLA, 5 p.m.—Weather fair; wind S. W. light; thermometer 86. Fall of rain 23 cents.

ALTHOUGH the North-East monsoon set in at Bombay two or three weeks ago, the rain has not left us yet. We still have thunder and lightning nearly every evening, and on Saturday evening there was a severe thunderstorm, with a heavy fall of rain lasting for several hours. One clap of thunder, which appeared to be discharged immediately over the Fort, was startling and alarming in its effect. The quantity of rain which fell at Colaba was 1 inch 22 cents, and in the Fort 1 inch 38 cents; but the return from Byculla reports that no rain fell there.

WE see from the Army Orders that Major Shortland's Battery, M-1, which is now at sea on the way from Cyprus, will not be disembarked at Bombay, but has been diverted to Kurrachee to relieve the Battery there, which has gone up to the front. The Battery from Deesa replaces that at Hyderabad.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned the appointment of a medical officer to be attached to the Political Agencies at Kota and Jhalra Patan in Rajputana.

AT the sitting of the Marine Court, Calcutta, on Thursday, the enquiry into the loss of the s.s. Queen Anne was concluded, when Mr. Pilot G. Smart was sentenced to dismissal from the service.

CAPTAIN ROSE, A.-D.-C., arrived at Lahore on the 15th, to make arrangements for His Excellency the Viceroy's stay there. The Nawab of Bhawulpore has placed Bhawulpore House at His Excellency's disposal, and it is probable His Highness' kind offer will be accepted.

MAJOR ST. JOHN, R.E., is now *en route* to Mooltan and Quetta to join the Beloochistan political agency, and Captain Brabazon, A.-D.-C. to the Viceroy, has left Simla *en route* to join General Roberts.

A LETTER from Lucknow to the Agra paper states "that the preliminary enquiries ordered to be instituted on Lieutenant Judge have come to a termination, and that the charges have been proved not only baseless and spiteful, but that he will, pending sanction from Army Head-quarters, at once revert to his appointment as Governor of the military prison. After minute enquiries no defalcations in the account my have been preferred against him."

WE hear that Mr. Nicholls is not to act as Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, after all. Mr. Venning, Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Nagpur, is the officer selected. Captain Morris is to take the Model Farm at Nagpur.

THE *Delhi Gazette's* Simla correspondent writes:—The defendant, or rather co-respondent, Villiers, was cast in Rs. 30,000 damages, and the application for divorce was granted to the plaintiff, Finden.

THE *Pioneer* states that Mr. R. J. Crosthwaite, Registrar of the High Court at Allahabad, has been offered and has accepted the Judicial Commissionership of British Burmah. He will leave at once for Rangoon. The vacant post has, we believe, been offered to Mr. S. H. James, the Under-Secretary to Government. This unexpected step will therefore be no real help to the service at large, and we can only hope in their interests that the offer of the Madras Account-Generalship which, we understand Mr. Woodburn has declined, may, in the interests of the service, be made now to one of the many officers still overcrowding the Civil List for the years 1861 and 1862.

A CORRESPONDENT writing of Captain Pemberton's murder says:—"It was all about a few stones that were taken from some old deserted Mahomedan musjid by his assistant to help to build a ghat. The occurrence has cast great gloom over the place, as Captain Pemberton was such a favourite with everyone. Poor Mrs. Pemberton had just driven the Bishop home to breakfast, expecting her husband to follow after he had seen to his work. The funeral was attended by upwards of three thousand natives; all who could not come sent their children, and in the presence of all, the leading Mahomedans of the place cursed the murderer, so that he will not be considered a martyr by them. They are sending up an address to Mrs. Pemberton denouncing him and offering their sympathies."

THE *Statesman*—We are sorry to hear that there is a great deal of sickness among the troops at Agra. The 4th Battalion 60th Rifles lost a man on Monday, and there are nearly 100 laid up principally with fever. The 13th N.I., who recently returned from Cyprus, have about 200 men sick, fever being the general cause of complaint. A crespondent writes:—"Fever has never been so bad in Agra in other years as it has been in this. In certain localities its havoc has been dreadful. Hundreds of people are dying from its effects. In the surrounding villages the state of things is anything but satisfactory. The fever which generally prevails is owing to the change of weather and is not of a virulent type as the one now. The hospitals are full, and the houses of native *hakeems* are crowded with patients. The medicine vendors are the only class who are making money."

THE *Pioneer*—The news that a large and influential body of Lalpoora Momunds, including two sons of Nowroz Khan, came into Peshawur on Wednesday to interview the British authorities, is very significant of the temper of the border tribes in the present crisis. The Momunds are one of the most powerful of the tribes about the Khyber. Their possessions extend a long distance north and west from the mouth of the Khyber; their principal town is Lalpoora, about 40 miles from our frontiers outpost of Michni. Nowroz Khan, the chief of the tribe, is the father-in-law of Yakoob Khan, and has been in disfavour with the Ameer for some time in consequence of his having taken Yakoob Khan's part. He was dispossessed of his Khanship, and is at present an exile in the interior of the hills. The position of chief of the tribe was given by the Ameer to some Momund adherent of his own. If the Momunds throw in their lot with us, as well as the Pass Afridis, matters will be much simplified, as another Pass comes into our possession by alliance with them, the pass by Lalpoora to Jellalabad by which the Fort of Ali Musjid is turned, and an advance on Jellalabad rendered comparatively easy. Many caravans come down by this pass, when the Khyber is closed. The road is said to be fairly good, and as the Cabul river flows close by it the whole way, there would not be so much difficulty about water as by the other route. If the Guides, moreover, were able to make a reconnaissance through the Khyber Pass up to Ali Musjid and ascertain the number of guns mounted on the Fort, the Ameer's troops cannot be in much force there, and the Afridis must have definitely thrown in their lot with us.

THE following particulars regarding the Turkish Embassy to Afghanistan, taken from the letter of a Russian newspaper correspondent at Constinople, possess a special interest at the present conjuncture:—"The new Envoy is intended to prepare the way for a permanent Ottoman Embassy in Cabul, which will be charged with the duty of effecting a general confederation of all the Mussulman nationalities in Central Asia with Turkey. Said Rashid Effendi—such is the Envoy's name—was Caim-makam of Bilodjik on the Euphrates. He travels under another name, and takes the Persian route, to avoid publicity. But the real chief of the Mission will be Mehemet Pasha, of Circassian extraction, late Adjutant of the Sultan, and recently promoted to be a General of division. He will set out as soon as Said Rashid Effendi has sufficiently prepared the ground for him, by gaining over the Amir of Cabul. As soon as this has been managed, Mehemet Pasha will start for Persia, meeting his forerunner in Teheran, as the latter returns from Cabul. Whether the Embassy ever assumes an official character or not depends upon the degree of success attending the proposals with which Said Rashid Effendi is charged. If these are favourably received at Cabul, Mehemet Ali will be accompanied thither by two Ulemas, three officers of the Imperial staff, and two secretaries of the Porte."

THE *Indian Daily News*—As the situation discloses itself more clearly, our policy towards Afghanistan is traced out for us more distinctly. The view put forward in some quarters, that we should let Ameer Ali do as he pleases, and declare that in declining diplomatic intercourse with us, while he makes we know not what treaties with our rivals, will never attract more than the small minority who are always opposed to the national feeling of the hour. Our old tradition is to treat native princes mildly and tenderly, as long as they stand alone; with rigour as soon as they intrigue with any other European power. It is now evident that Ameer Ali has been so infatuated as to place himself in the last class, and he must take the consequences. He must go through the mill like the rest. He has only one chance left, and we are glad that it remains. After we have crossed swords, and he has felt his inferiority, there will come an interval, during the winter, when, if he submits, and permits the peaceful occupation of the most important posts in his country, all may yet be well. But when once the Cabul Expedition has started, there will be little room for repentance. In an Afghan campaign native allies are useful, and their aid must be purchased at the expense of engagements which may be inconsistent with any subsequent arrangement with Ameer Ali. In forecasting the future of Afghanistan, it is difficult to see a place for the Ameer. If we undertake the defence of the country, even its integrity may be an inconvenience.

THE *Englishman*—In spite of the positive statements that have been made on the subject, we should think that it is still very doubtful whether the Government of India has any intention of assuming the offensive in the Khyber Pass unless compelled by circumstances to do so. The massing of our troops in that direction probably indicates nothing more than a sense of the necessity of being prepared to seize the pass in case circumstances should render such a movement unavoidable. We have pledged ourselves to protect the Khyberis, and the Amir may at any time compel us to occupy the pass in order to fulfil this pledge; or peremptory orders from home might induce the Government to undertake such a movement against its own better judgment, though its disadvantages from a strategical point of view are so obvious as to leave no doubt whether in the absence of the strongest political grounds the latter contingency is likely. Even if there were no prospect of our having to seize the Khyber, there is an obvious and most important object in the assembling of a powerful force in the neighbourhood. For we are thus able to neutralise a large portion of the Amir's army at the least possible cost to ourselves. Nothing is better calculated to serve our purpose than that a large body of the enemy should be cooped up in this defile, unable either to advance or retire, and with fever decimating their ranks. The number of the forces thus occupied is no doubt grossly exaggerated in the reports which from time to time reach Peshawur, and according to which they have swollen from half a dozen regiments to thirty-five thousand men with a rapidity the Government of India might envy. But if even a moiety of this number are thus occupied, we may look upon our task as half done without our having fired a shot. If these men are armed with Enfields, all we can say is, so much the better for us, since there will be all the larger proportion of Brown Besses and flint muskets among the weapons opposed to us elsewhere.

THE *Indian Daily News*—The present Viceroy has never been happy in his appointments. In a country like India where individual worth counts for so much, this is a matter of importance. Take the operations on the frontier. Lord Lytton has given the commands to three officers, Generals Donald Stewart, Biddulph, and Roberts, who are known—the first, for having held a high civil appointment, and the other two, for having been for many years on the head-quarters staff of the army. No one can impugn the ability or acquirements of these officers, but every one can see they are wanting in experience,—a want for which theoretical knowledge is a dangerous substitute. Considering his long connection with the head-quarters of the army, we do not hesitate to say that General Roberts would certainly have done better service in his own appointment, than as officiating commandant of the Punjab Frontier Force. But in minor appointments also, Lord Lytton challenges public comment in a way, which is gradually weaning the public confidence from him. People are everywhere asking in what capacity Lieutenant Colonel the Hon'ble C. Villiers has been attached to General Roberts's force. This arrangement is one which is being severely commented upon. If Lord Lytton could spare the services of Lieutenant-Colonel Villiers, surely the public could spare them better. If this officer's military attainments and skill are such as to make his services at the front a desideratum, why is he not employed in a way worthy of his soldier-ship? Again, there is the appointment of Captain W. Loch to the Principalship of the Mayo College. Captain Loch was a good Adjutant; he was a better Aide-de-Camp. His courtesy, good-nature,, and knowledge of his duties made him a valuable member of the personal staff at Government House, and a general favourite. No one will pretend he is a linguist; in fact, the letters "P. H." opposite his name indicate his attainments. What justification can be found for his appointment to succeed such a well-known scholar as Major St. John, R. E.? Coming after such a predecessor, Captain Loch must be at a disadvantage. He would have been better placed at Garden Reach or Moorshedabad. But at the Mayo College, he will have a salary of Rs. 1,200 per mensem, a fine house, furnished, and further be entitled to a three months' vacation. We have nothing but good to say of Captain Loch personally. His new appointment cannot, however, be defended. Lord Lytton is not happy in his appointments.

THE Allahabad paper writes—The Buffs at Cawnpore, who were under orders for England, have been ordered to stand fast for the present, and as their volunteers have been sent to their respective regiments, it seems clear the Buffs are not, at any rate immediately, destined "for the front." The annoyance of a sudden change of plans, when everything has been sold and every arrangement made, is great, but the station is to be congratulated on the regiment being detained for a few months more.

THE Lucknow paper of the 16th inst. says, "Our readers will probably be prepared to learn that the locusts which passed over Lucknow in such dense masses on Saturday evening last, and again made their appearance on Sunday, have done considerable damage throughout the whole course of their flight. We hear that they have settled down in various parts of the province, and we are apprehensive that our cultivators—or at all events a number of them—will find their hopes of bumper crops disappointed, just when a concurrence of the most favourable circumstances justified them in expecting such abundant grain returns as would suffice to make some fair amends to them for the failure of last year's crops and the sad straits they have been in for a couple of seasons or more. In the Kaiserbagh and its vicinity, on Sunday, the locusts were on the branches of the trees in huge clusters, and looked like huge bunches of dates, or masses of reddish grey *fungi*. Full details of the mischief these destructive insects have committed cannot for some time be collected, but that it has been widespread we are unwillingly forced to believe. The bulk of the standing crops are now rapidly ripening, and in some districts are ready for the sickle; and it is really a fearful thing to contemplate, that just when all was so bright and promising, a ravaging host of these insect pests should so seriously imperil the harvest prospects. The locust is a pest worse than all others of its kind; it indiscriminately attacks and destroys every eatable vegetable substance that the earth produces, and which, wherever it prevails, carries famine, pestilence, and death in its train. All parts of India seem to have been visited by this locust plague during the last twelve months or so. At one time we had dreadful accounts from the Madras Presidency, then from Bombay, afterwards from the Punjab and Central Provinces; they have now made a descent on the rich and fertile province of Oudh—the garden of India; and after past tribulations, the people of this province should materially suffer from the recent visitation, and the loss of their crops, now ripening for the harvest, blighted by these ubiquitous winged marauders, the calamity will indeed be a most lamentable one."

THE *Pioneer*—A current story alleges that a medical officer who used ice with a lavish hand during the hot weather in cases of sunstroke, has been reprimanded for his extravagance, and expects to be cut the expenses. No lives were lost in the regiment under his care, and he was feeling rather proud of himself; but economy first humanity afterwards. Whether he has applied to higher authorities to know how much a British soldier is worth, measured in seers of ice, we have not heard. The story would be perfect if one could only believe it.

AN incident of a somewhat alarming character took place at Singapore on the 28th ult. The local paper says, "that the python, some 24 feet long by 11 inches in girth, which was caught alive by two Malays a short time ago and brought into town, and bought for and presented to the Museum, was placed in a rattan cage in the operating room of the Museum pending deliberations as to the most humane means of killing it, with a view to preserve its carcase intact for exhibition at the Museum. While the Curator, however, deliberated, the creature contrived to escape, during the night, not only from its rattan prison by an opening only 1½ inch in width, but from the room where a man was sleeping at the time. It was subsequently found in the stable of the Raffles Museum, coiled round some planks which had been stored there."

THE sea serpent has been once more heard of, this time in the China Sea, heading towards Hongkong. The *China Mail* of the 21st September gives the following account of it:—"On the 17th instant, about 7 a.m., whilst the good s.s. Yungching was on her downward trip from Shanghai to this port, the monster was observed scarcely two ships' lengths' distance on the port side of the vessel, the steamer being then off Cupchi Point. It reared its head out of the crested billows, and shook itself as if proud of being observed, and to assure all sceptics of its living, moving, wriggling existence. The length roughly estimated was something over 60 feet, the circumference of its body was about as thick as a man's leg, and its skin was speckled. The first person on board the Yungching to observe it was a Celestial, the super cargo, who at once called the attention of the chief engineer to its presence; most of the officers were either asleep at the time or dressing so that they had no opportunity of witnessing to the fact. Why will these flaws in the evidence always creep in? Everyone on board should have seen the monster; a written statement should have been drawn up, giving the length, breadth, and other details as taken from each observer's point of view; endeavors should have been made to capture it. Had this been done, who could have doubted? As it is, there will still be found doubters who will say it is only a hoax, or it was a log of wood, or an old tree with one of the stunted branches sticking up which was mistaken for the monter's head—anything but what it really was, a sea serpent."

THE *Pall Mall Gazette*, September 27—A young man named Henry Mercer was charged at the Woolwich police-court with stealing various articles, which formed part of £800 worth of jewellery, which it was alleged had been stolen from a box belonging to Mrs. Turner, a passenger from Bombay by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's steamer Peshawur. Mrs. Turner stated that on her luggage arriving home the jewellery was missing. She identified the articles produced, which the prisoner had offered in pledge to Mr. Salter, of Plumstead, remarking at the time, "You may make a good thing out of these. I know where there is plenty more." A representative of the firm of Messrs. Hickie, Borman, and Company, shipping agents, who cleared Mrs. Turner's baggage through the Custom House, produced a list in her handwriting of all her packages, and a statement of what they contained. There was no account of any package containing jewellery. In answer to questions by Mr. Slade the witness said that if one of the packages contained £800 worth of jewels, it would have been liable to freight of £20. It was, he believed, in practice to conceal the real contents of boxes in cases where they were liable to freight charges. Mr. Slade remanded the prisoner for another week, and told him that he would then be committed for trial.

THE *Pelvin Gazette* of the 17th August last contains a decree against poppy cultivation in China. The cultivation of poppy in that it effects prejudicially the supply of food is against the law. It is also said that owing to the excessive production of native grown opium, the foreign drug has ceased to find a market, and the result has been a great loss to the revenue of the country and a serious impediment to the progress of commercial transactions. The officials throughout China are, therefore, warned to take energetic measures to stop the cultivation of the poppy in the districts under their charge.

THE *Indian Mirror*—The Maharajah Holkar has founded two scholarships, each of the value of Rs. 25 per mensem, in connection with the Madras Agricultural College, and for these scholarships two young men were lately selected and sent to the College by the Minister of His Highness, on their signing an agreement by which they undertook to serve the Raj as agricultural instructors after the completion of their training. The remarkable success which has attended the Agricultural College in Madras ought to lead to the establishment of similar institutions in all the principal Provinces in India.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette*—Letters from Assam state that Tezpore is to be given up as a military station. A detachment of the 44th Sylhet Light Infantry under command of Lieutenant C. R. Macgregor was to proceed to occupy the village of Kohima in the Angami Naga country. Kohima is the largest village in the Naga hills, and is situated about 5,500 feet above the sea level. The authorities at Shillong do not, it is said, expect that this attempt to settle troops in the heart of the Naga hills will meet with opposition from the tribes, but it is just possible that it may. The detachment at Tezpore has therefore been ordered to Golaghat to act as a support to the one at Kohima.

THE RUSSIAN PRESS ON THE AFGHAN QUESTION.

THE *Moscow Gazette*, No. 204, dated 11th (23rd) August has an article on the subject of the recent movement of Russian troops in Central Asia, and the relations of Russia and England respectively with the Ameer of Afghanistan. After giving a resume of the opinions lately expressed by the English press, the *Moscow Gazette* declares that the movement of Russian troops has not yet, so far as it is aware, been officially countermanded. The article concludes thus:—

"We have much to do in Central Asia. It is incumbent upon us to strengthen our position there, whether such a proceeding is pleasing or displeasing to England. And seeing that we have become near neighbours of the Amir of Afghanistan, there is nothing wrong in our cementing friendly relations with him.

"In any case this alarm on the part of the English, and this malice which they evince on the occasion of every step taken by Russia, ought to convince us of the advantage of standing on a firm footing in Central Asia. It is in the possibility of a diversion towards the frontier of India, combined with menacing her cruisers, that we should see our best diplomatic arms in the event of any dispute with England."

The *Novoe Veremya*, No. 882, dated 13th (25th) August, declares it to be a well known fact that the movement of Russian troops in Central Asia has been counter-manded. If, however the paper goes on to ask, the Amu-Darya has been recognized as the boundary which is to separate Russian and English influence, "why should Russia not maintain her troops on this boundary, and place it in a position of firm security?" An opinion is said to have been expressed by many papers to the effect that the near future will witness a military occupation of Afghanistan by the English, in which case "the existence of Afghanistan as an independent power may be considered to have terminated, while at the same time, a menace on the part of Russia directed against the English in India will lose its force."

The *Russki Mir*, No. 218, dated 12th (24th) August, has a letter from its correspondent at Verusi, in which it is said that some Chinese of Shikho, aided by some Dungans, had, in July last, secretly formed a project for creating disturbances in Kuldja, ousting the Russians therefrom, and establishing Chinese authority. The conspiracy, however, was revealed by one of those to whom it was communicated, and the necessary precautionary measures were adopted by the Russian authorities. The letter concludes thus:—"In this way is Chinese policy seeking for every possible method to procure dominion over the Ilian region, which, from an economical point of view, possesses the very highest importance to China. The valley acts as a most wealthy granary for all the western provinces of China which border upon our dominions. The terrible famine in many governorships of Western China, and the destruction of the new sowings by locusts place the Chinese in a terrible position, extrication from which is only possible if we render assistance by providing them with corn."

A correspondent of the same paper (the *Russki Mir*, No. 220, dated 14th (26th) August, writes that the Kashgar Sart, Mulla Turap Khoja, arrived at Fort Naryn from Kashgar on the 21st of May last. This Sart is said to have been sent in 1873 as Kashgar Envoy to St. Petersburg, and again in 1877 in a similar capacity to Tashkent. At the present time he describes himself as having fled for his life from Kashgar, where the Chinese are said to be guilty of much oppression and cruelty. He further represents himself as being the bearer of a petition addressed to the Russian Governor on behalf of the Sarts and Kirghiz of Kashgar who pray that "Russian troops may be sent to Kashgar to occupy that town and also the other towns of the late Begship of Kashgar, in order to free them from the supremacy of the Chinese, and the excessive exactions made by the latter from the inhabitants of corn, forage, cattle, and other articles necessary to the Chinese soldier." The inhabitants of Kashgar are represented as expecting the arrival of Russian troops, and longing for aid from the Russians. Mulla Turap Khoja is also said to have addressed a letter to the Russian Governor of the Semirechya, in which, after forcibly depicting the cruelty and oppression practised by the Chinese, he states that those of the latter in Kashgar are convinced that the Russians will advance to that place. The number of Chinese in Kashgar is put at not more than 3,000 who are said to be making the necessary preparations for fight.

The Khoja's letter continues:—"The people here hope that if an inconsiderable number of Russian troops should come to their aid, the entire population of Kashgar will rise without a blow, under the dominion of the Russians. If only a small detachment of Russian soldiers were to appear before the Chinese sentries, the people would annihilate the Chinese. The entire Kashgar nation, young and old, is looking for this time."

FRONTIER EXPEDITION.

THE following telegrams are published by the *Pioneer*:—

PESHAWUR, Oct. 17.

A large and influential body of Lalpoora Momunds, including two sons of Nowroz Khan, came in yesterday to interview the British authorities.

The Guides made a reconnaissance in the Pass yesterday and report that Ali Musjid is defended by 11, not 22, guns. It is said the 9th Regiment may return to cantonments. Strong hopes are expressed that this may not be ordered, as notwithstanding the enervating effects of the Peshawur summer, the regiment is stated to be in good condition for active service. Delatour's Mountain Battery from Abbottabad will arrive to-morrow. The whole of the Rifle Brigade, part of which is already here, will be drawn together to this station from their various outstations in the next few days.

RAJANPORE, Oct. 18.

The native troops forming the Quetta field force have all gone forward from Rajanpore. The Europeans, 70th and E-4th Battery, are detained waiting for commissariat stores. General Biddulph and staff reached Rajanpore yesterday.

The Mooltan column under General Stewart will commence its march to Rajanpore at once, taking the new route. Mooltan to Khanpur on the Indus Valley Railway, by rail, and thence to Mithankote and Rajanpur by road. The bridge-of-boats between Chachar and Mithankote has not been commenced yet, though a large number of boats have been collected by the civil authorities. The troops forming the Quetta advance force are in good health and excellent spirits.

* THE following we take from the *Civil and Military Gazette*:—

PESHAWUR, Oct. 15.

Colonel Waterfield, Commissioner of Peshawur, leaves to-morrow for Kohat, as the Force proceeding to Thul leaves very shortly. He will probably accompany it as Political Officer.

MEERUT, Oct. 16.

The 15th Hussars left here by two special trains yesterday, and by two specials to-day for Moolan, in all about 450 men, the same number of horses, and 200 ponies. The men are in excellent health and spirits, and the syces and followers really enthusiastic. The 60th Rifles follow by three special trains to-morrow and next day.

THE MURDER OF CAPTAIN PEMBERTON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "PIONEER."

SIR,—Will you kindly publish this account of the sad murder of Captain Pemberton. On the morning of the 8th instant, after the consecration of the cemetery by the Bishop of Calcutta, Captain Pemberton with Mr. Ker went down to the *nullah*, where a bathing ghat was being constructed, and began talking over the details of the construction. Faiz Mahomed Khan was there before them, and asked one of the chuprassees if Mr. Bhogchand, the Extra Assistant Commissioner, was coming. He was told he was, and said nothing more. After nearly half an hour Mr. Bhogchand came up and the three officers stood in a line talking, Faiz Mahomed and several natives being a few paces behind them. In a few moments Faiz Mahomed seems to have moved closer and fired at Bhogchand, but the gun is believed to have missed fire; he directly after fired again at Bhogchand and missed; Captain Pemberton struck Faiz Mahomed on the head with a riding whip he had in his hand, and then drew a revolver. Captain Pemberton, who was a short distance and fell dead. Another shot was fired, but whether on Captain Pemberton or Mr. Bhogchand, is uncertain. It must be understood that all this happened within a few seconds, and that neither the murderer himself nor any of the witnesses can state exactly how each incident occurred.

The murderer said:—"Why have you brought the stones of the Musjid here," and went off quietly towards the town, preceded by Mr. Ker, who rode off to call the police and followed by Mr. Bhogchand, who called out for assistance and offered a reward to any one who would seize the murderer. For some time no one came forward, at last Salik, a mendum, after some talk with Mr. Bhogchand, stepped forward. The murderer warned him off, saying he would shoot him if he came near. Nothing daunted, the man caught him round the waist and pulled him down but was shot dead in so doing. The people then threw themselves on the murderer and secured him. Faiz Mahomed from the first has made the same statement, that he did not go to the spot with the intention of killing Captain Pemberton. He says he went there instigated by Mr. Bhogchand, for this purpose, by his instigation a Musjid had been demolished at Mundi, a town 30 miles off, and the stones brought in to form this ghat. He went himself to Mundi on the 5th to see if the stones were really part of a Musjid, and seeing that they were, he loaded two guns (which were afterwards recovered in the search) intending to make a personal appeal, and if that were unsuccessful, to shoot Mr. Bhogchand. Accordingly on the 7th he went to the Court with his petition to Captain Pemberton, who asked the history of the case from Mr. Bhogchand. Mr. Bhogchand gave him the facts, which were that in March last the village committee of Mundi reported that stones were lying there in an uncared-for state, and asked that should be done with them. Enquiries were made, and it was found that the village had been deserted by its Musulman inhabitants and the Musjid abandoned for at least 8 years, and that nothing remained but loose stones and the ruins of a wall some three feet high, and proclamation was then issued calling on any one who claimed the stones to appear and put in his claim. No one appeared, and the stones lying about were sold by auction. A Hindu gentleman also asked to be allowed to have the stones to make a bridge on the public road. Before any decision was come to about the auction sale and the bridge, it was suggested that these stones should be brought in for the bathing ghat. To the verbal petition of the murderer Captain Pemberton, after hearing the facts, said that, as the petitioner was not a Mundi man, it was nothing to him; that the order for the removal of the stones had been given by a former officer, and could not be interfered with. The murderer then went away and watched for an opportunity to shoot Mr. Bhogchand, but not getting one on the 7th, he came down to the ghat, as stated on the 8th, armed with two revolvers. When, after firing two shots on Bhogchand, he found himself so bravely attacked by Captain Pemberton, and saw his murderous project balked, and himself in danger of being arrested, he fired directly upon him. For those who did not know him, I may be allowed to say that Captain Pemberton was of an unusually gentle temper, and extremely kindly and considerate to natives. His life was sacrificed in defending the life of another, and in consequence of maintaining an order which after due consideration he believed to be just. I am happy to add that there is a deep and genuine sympathy felt for him by natives of all castes and classes.

R. H. FINCH.

Khundwa, 15th October. Assistant Commissioner.

A TIGER was killed near Dacca on the Mymensingh Road on Sunday last. The animal was bowled over by a clever shot at 120 yards, and brought into Dacca in triumph.

DARING RAID BY PIRATES.

(*Hongkong Press*, Sept. 28)

ONE of the most daring attacks on property which has ever been made in this colony, and certainly the most daring for many years, was made early on the morning of the 25th inst. by a large gang of pirates on the Cheung Shing gold dealer's shop, 52, Wing Lok-street. There appear to have been from eighty to a hundred men well armed and organised concerned in the outrage, and that they were prepared to go to any lengths was shown by the desperate resistance they offered to the police. The robbers extinguished the gas, not only in Wing Lok-street but in the streets and lanes adjacent, the better to conceal their movements. In the encounter which took place after the alarm was given three Europeans, two Sikh constables, a Chinese district watchman and a shop coolie were wounded, the injuries sustained by two of the Europeans being of a very serious character; and one of the robbers was shot dead. The others, with the exception of two arrested on suspicion, all succeeded in escaping, and to aid themselves in doing so they took the steam launch *Kate*, which was not heard of again until the afternoon. Against the two men in custody there appears to be no direct evidence, as far as we have heard, but they were both found concealing themselves in the neighbourhood. Fortunately the thieves were compelled to decamp, by the arrival of the police, before they had succeeded in securing more than a very trifling amount of booty, not the few hundred dollars' worth at first reported.

From inquiries we have made from native and official sources, we are able to give the following account:—Wing Lok is the next street running parallel with the Praya between the Harbourmaster's office and the Canton steamer Wharf, the houses being of the ordinary Chinese description. The Cheung Shing shop is situated on the North side near the East end of the street. The front entrance to the shop is closed with the ordinary Chinese bars and shutters and the back part occupied as a San Francisco traders' store, faces the Praya and is secured with a sliding iron bar door. Over the shop in Wing Lok-street is a zinc sunshade, close above which is the second floor window, closed with venetians, the jalousies of which were open. This was the point of attack. The thieves appear to have assembled about a quarter-past twelve and to have divided off into two parties, one of which kept guard in front, and the other behind. To effect an entrance a bamboo ladder was placed against the zinc shade, by means of which some two or three of the front party reached the first floor window, forced open the venetians, and entered the house. A coolie who was sleeping in the room next beheard this, hearing a noise, got up and thinking the sounds proceeded from below, was going downstairs to ascertain the cause, when the thieves overtook him. They seized him and placed him against a wall in the shop, telling him that if he spoke or moved he would be instantly killed. The man, therefore, very naturally remained quiet and looked on. The thieves who had effected their entrance by the window then opened the door and some ten or a dozen others came in. A general ransacking of the boxes and drawers was made and some clothes, money, and gold dust, to the value of between dlrs. 25 and 30 was secured. One of the boxes which they broke open, and which they no doubt thought contained treasure, was found to be filled with Chinese pills packed for export to San Francisco. The robbers, apparently not thinking they needed medicine, left the pills untouched, and proceeded to operate upon an English iron safe, which contained a large quantity of notes, gold coins, and gold dust. For this purpose they were provided with cold chisels, heavy hammers, and torches for heating the iron. This operation necessarily producing considerable noise, their confederates outside, to divert the attention of the occupants of the house, thirteen in number, raised an alarm of fire. Upon this the occupants, roused from their slumbers, rushed to the roof and the window, and retained of thieves in the street below cried out, "Don't come down, or you will be burnt; we'll get a ladder for you directly," or words to that effect. The people accordingly remained where they were, and the thieves in the meantime industriously proceeded with their attempt upon the safe. They succeeded in removing it from its original position and making a small hole at the right hand lower corner at the back, but not large enough to admit of the abstraction of anything from the inside. They also wrenched the handle off the door and broke one of the upper hinges, but could not succeed in breaking open the door in the time at their disposal. District Watchman No. 20 having heard the cry of fire, proceeded towards the Praya entrance, and, seeing the crowd, blew his whistle upon which he was attacked and seriously wounded with spear and shot. P. C. Delargue, No. 34, who was stationed at Gibb's Wharf, heard the watchman's whistle and hastened in the direction from which the sound came. He found the watchman lying in the street bleeding from his wounds and with the whistle still in his mouth. The thieves then charged him and went him in the arm. He, seeing the serious state of affairs, ran to No. 5 Station and informed the Sergeant in charge that there was an armed fight going on, that being the impression he had gathered from his limited observation of the affair. P. C. Campbell had also heard the whistle and hastened to the spot. He was more fortunate than Delargue, in that he escaped injury himself and managed to carry off the district watchman, whom he had conveyed to the hospital. He then went to No. 5 Station and gave further alarm, and the constables turned out armed at first only with their batons, but they soon came back for more effective weapons and returned with loaded rifles and fixed bayonets. The alarm bell was rung and a strong force got up on the fire engine in case of fire. P. C. Edwards in the meantime ran to the Central Station and gave information to Inspector Cradock, who was in charge at the time. The thieves having got news of the approach of the constables, proceeded to guard the approaches to their retreat to the water. Before leaving the house they tried to set fire to it by applying oil and torches to two of the wooden tables, but fortunately the fire did not communicate itself to any of the surrounding furniture. Constable No. 6 being then on the whole of the available constables at the Central Station were turned out armed, under the command of Chief Inspector Grey, and were followed shortly afterwards by Capt. Deane. In the meantime information had been given to the thieves and the constables from the Station. P. C. Campbell and Mr. Goulbourn, gaol clerk, who also happened to be in the neighbourhood, were attacked by a party issuing from Mercer-street. They retreated back, faced the Praya and is secured with a sliding door to Goulbourn from Naples—Father Schlegel. From Aden—Four dock passengers. with rowlocks cut in. A bullet hole was found through the bow. Some of the police, it appears, had been a boat moving off from the Praya and fired on her; this no doubt was the same. In the boat were found some loaded muskets and three bags in which were a revolver stolen from the house in Wing Lok-street, some bullets, stickpots, buck-shot, powder, a boat-man's lamp bearing the number 1091, a small looking-glass similar to one found on one of the prisoners apprehended, and a number of pawn tickets. The boat was towed to the police-chop and left there, and the search then ended, there being no further clue found. On Wednesday morning (the 26th) about the hour o'clock, the *Kate* was discovered in the Cosmopolitan Docks towards the point at Tai Kok-tsui, and must have drifted to Mong Kok-tsui. No person was visible on board.

the old system which foot passengers will be glad to use instead of the roads, and this will practically widen every road where footways now exist

Thirdly.—To my report on the drainage of the city. It was at my suggestion and in consequence of my report that the Drainage Commission was appointed who decided the very important point of night-soil being admitted into the sewers, and fully recognised and provided a lakh of rupees for sub-soil drainage which the report was chiefly intended to advocate. They also agreed with me that sewage irrigation as advocated by Mr. Walton in his *last* report on the subject was inadmissible. That my views as set forth in my report, and the full investigation on the points raised by me did considerable service is, I think, generally admitted. I have also in the drainage of Dookerwady lane shown the right principle to adopt for house drainage, which will be followed in the next drainage scheme, in preference to that adopted in Sonapore.

Fourthly.—To my report on the water-works which has been approved by Government, and accepted in its entirety by the Town Council and Corporation. I would draw your attention to the fact that by means of my scheme not only is the *distribution* and *pressure* (by 30 feet) improved from Vehar but the water can also be *filtered*. You may not perhaps remember that Mr. Walton was called upon to report on the filtration of the Vehar water, and he presented a report one year before my report came out on 31st August 1875. He presented three schemes; 1st, an outlay or prime cost of Rs. 10,97,000, and an annual charge for pumping of Rs. 1,89,000; 2nd, an outlay of Rs. 10,58,000 and an annual charge of Rs. 1,70,000; 3rd, an outlay of Rs. 5,24,000 without pumping. This filtered the top 10 feet of the Lake only, and would involve a loss of head of 15 feet on our existing system, which meant a worse distribution than we have at present, and a diminished supply from Vehar (which Mr. Walton calculated at one million gallons). Government in their Resolution on these propositions said that the first two schemes were too costly, and the last got of the question as the distribution and pressure was bad enough as it is and could not be made worse. My scheme does exactly what Mr. Walton's 1st scheme would do without the necessity of pumping and spending nearly 2 lacs a year, and with the great additional advantage of giving the water to the city in 8 hours instead of 24, which Mr. Walton's scheme could not do, and preventing waste. I do not point out these facts to make invidious comparisons but to show that I had to go through considerable research before I presented my scheme.

I would remind you that at last year's Budget meeting Dr. Blaney said that writing reports like those I wrote on the drainage and water works was no part of my duty; whereupon the Chairman (Mr. Maclean) said that Dr. Blaney had made an unjustifiable personal attack on me, and that he thought the Town Council should thank me very much for devoting my spare time to their interests, especially as the current work of my office had been well and efficiently performed. Dr. Blaney then apologized for what he had said, and withdrew his remarks. I merely mention this to show you that the Town Council then admitted that the preparation of my scheme for the new water works was no part of my duty. Now, when a Civil Engineer puts forward a scheme which is adopted, he expects either to be paid for it, or employed to carry out the work. I have neither been given any remuneration, nor asked to carry out the work. Two new Engineers have been appointed, one of whom (Mr. Baikley) is to devote his whole time to the drainage, and the other (Mr. Chalmers) to the water works scheme under the supervision of Mr. Walton. I maintain therefore that when it was decided that Mr. Walton could take up his ordinary duties, besides those of the Tooloee water works, the new drainage scheme and my water works scheme, that I should have been offered entire charge of my own work, and that Mr. Walton should have had one Engineer (Mr. Baikley) given him for the drainage works. This arrangement would have cost Rs. 2000 per mensem more than the one now adopted, but it would have relieved Mr. Walton of my water works scheme altogether, and enabled him to devote a fair amount of time to the current work of his office which represents next year an expenditure of 7½ lakhs, and I lakh for new works, or a total of 8½ lakhs besides. The maintenance of two large and important water works (Vehar and Tooloee) the working of the Building Department, and important public questions. My own work would have been then in my own hands and I should have been assured of its being successfully carried out, and the Corporation would have had the same assurance. I am getting out the detailed working drawing, now as fast as I can to submit to Mr. Forbes the Consulting Engineer, before I go, but I should have been much better pleased had I not to leave the work in the hands of another Engineer. So long as I remained in charge of the Executive Engineer's Office, I could look after the work, and give every assistance; but now that I shall be away it will be out of my power to do much. I am somewhat anxious therefore about the scheme; for the Engineer in charge of a work can at any time during its prosecution alter portions of the design, and considerably increase the expenditure; or he might neglect to modify portions which favourable conditions of sub-soil might show advisable, and thus fail to decrease the expenditure. Had the Works Committee known that the Town Council would think that Mr. Walton could look after three large works as well as take up his office work they would, I am certain, have given him only one new engineer for the drainage work, and given me entire charge of my own work which I could have done without any assistant, being relieved of the current office work of the Executive Engineer's Office. The Municipal Commissioner gave me charge of my own scheme besides the office work, but the Works Committee thought that the current office duties of the Executive Engineer should employ one engineer alone. The Town Council have, however, given Mr. Walton three large works (for Tooloee works will not be completed with the Malabar Hill Reservoir for another 12 months) and the Executive Engineer's ordinary duties for which the Act provides an officer with a minimum salary of Rs. 1,200 per mensem. This Mr. Walton was drawing for many years while no new or special works were going on. My own experience justifies me in stating that it requires the undivided attention of an officer of trained ability, and of character above suspicion, to look after the Executive Engineer's Office, and that many improvements and large savings might and should yet be effected in it if properly looked after. That an Engineer who has three large important works, each of which might well occupy his whole attention, can devote the requisite time to make such improvements, and savings in the Executive Engineer's office is, I am convinced, a practical impossibility.—Yours, sincerely.

October 14. C. B. BRAHAM.

THE VERNACULAR PRESS.

[By Telegraph.]

[From the Correspondent of the Pioneer.]

In moving for the further consideration of the Vernacular Press Bill, Sir Arbuthnot adverted at some length to the working of the Act during the seven months which have elapsed since it was passed, and to the discussions which had taken place on it in England and India. He stated that the mere existence of the law had checked the evils against which it was aimed, without the actual enforcement of its provisions, and that seditious writing had ceased. He denied that the Press had been silenced, or legitimate criticism on the measures of Government or its officers repressed. He instanced attacks made on the Press Act, on the Licence Tax, and on the Surat prosecutions as proofs that the Vernacular Press was by no means gagged. He refuted the allegation that the Secretary of State had practically condemned the policy of the Act, quoting from a despatch of June last, urging that an approval of the general policy of the measure was not incompatible with the disapproval of one particular and unimportant provision. He admitted that the Act had been condemned in many quarters, by a large section of the Anglo-Indian Press, by three members of the India Council, and by a large minority in the House of Commons. He also admitted that the mode in which the Act was passed had been very generally disapproved, and said that while the Government considered this course necessary, it should not be regarded as a precedent, except under circumstance of grave political emergency. Passing to the policy of the measure, Sir Arbuthnot expressed surprise at the allegation that the members of the Government of India were too young to distinguish between legitimate criticism and sedition. He denied that long service in India disqualified them from judging of the probable effect of seditious writings upon the minds of natives, and pointed out that there was a great difference between the effect produced on the minds of officials attacked by the vernacular papers and by English papers. In English society in India the vernacular papers are practically unknown; the case was different with English papers. There are no reasons to suppose that the officials who advocated checks on the Vernacular Press were influenced by personal resentment or intolerance of criticism. Such a supposition might have been tenable if the Act had been applied to English papers. It is a mistake to suppose that the circulation of vernacular papers could be measured by the number of copies issued. Lord Macaulay's views in 1835 was not necessarily inconsistent with the course taken in 1878. Lord Macaulay clearly contemplated the possibility of circumstances arising which might necessitate interference with the press. Sir Arbuthnot next adverted to the extraordinary description given by some speakers in the House of Commons of the actual character of the writings which led to the passing of the Act. Care had been taken not to quote passages on which the Government of India had relied. He contrasted with the utterances in the House of Commons the description given of those writings by a Calcutta newspaper, not supposed to be friendly to Government. He drew attention to the important distinction between attacks made on men and measures in the English and Vernacular papers: the former attacking them on their individual merits as accidental blots upon our system; the latter treating them as types of foreign rule, which ought to be got rid of. He referred to petitions urging the complete repeal or the more radical alteration of the Act than that provided for in the Bill. It had been asked to repeal the section which deals with publications other than newspapers, and to allow an appeal to ordinary judicial courts. The Government could not consent to either proposal, and contended that the section which applied to books would not check the progress of sound vernacular literature. The proposed appeal to courts was entirely inconsistent with the policy of the Bill. Sir Arbuthnot concluded by referring to the speech of Lord Melbourne delivered in the same year as Sir Charles Metcalfe's Act was passed, in which allusion was made to the difficulties in the administration of the Indian Empire. Those difficulties had not diminished; the responsibilities of Government had not decreased; it was with a profound sense of those difficulties and responsibilities that a desire to promote the welfare of the people that the Government had passed the Act. They claimed to judge by the result of the measure, and were sanguine the judgment would not be unfavorable.

Mr. Thornton followed on the same side, and adverted to the extreme credulity of the native population. He examined and replied to the criticism on the measure. He urged that the Indian Legislature in investing the executive with the powers for enforcing the Act to the exclusive jurisdiction of ordinary courts of law, were not making over such powers to irresponsible despots, but to officers acting under strict control, and that the passing of the Act at a single sitting was justified under the circumstances. Judged by the results the Act was a great success, for while there was no indication of abatement in the tone and style of vernacular newspapers. He approved the omission of the censorship clauses, on the ground that the censorship of the Vernacular Press in the Punjab, which had existed from 1857 to 1865, had an unduly repressive effect.

In putting the motion the Viceroy reminded the Council that neither the principle nor the expediency of the Vernacular Press Bill were now under discussion. The existence of the law had been eminently beneficial in its effects and productive of a marked improvement in the general tone and character of vernacular journalism. The law, whilst effectually restraining seditious and profligate publications allowed the greatest and fullest expression of opinion on the policy and conduct of the executive personally. The Viceroy's object had been not to check or injure, but to promote the growth and improve the position of the Vernacular Press, which all sincere Government desired, not merely toleration, but sympathy, not mercy and good wishes, but good offices. Our duty was to protect the community from the abuse of freedom, while encouraging the cultivation of that freedom which the law has denied to no honest journalists. The press circulates facts as well as opinions thereon; if the facts were untrue, opinions were unsound. In India the Government was only the source of authentic political information. In the arrangements organized for supplying the press with information, no distinction was admitted between one journal and another, and no attempt was made to bias their opinions. Similar arrangements had been already commenced for placing the Vernacular Press on the same footing. He explained the objects of the Bill and the circumstances in which it had its origin, and concluded by saying that in its amended form the Bill left wholly unaltered the character and principle of the original Act.

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Dress Boots and Shoes from	12	8	Travelling do	1	8	Soap Boxes	1	8
			English Feather do	7	8	Smelling Salts, per bottle	2	0
			Ashantee Hammock from	10	8	Aromatic Vinegar per bot	2	8
			Sawmy Jewellery, &c., &c.			Helmet Cases	7	12
						Portable Ink Stand	1	8

	Rs.	a.
Tooth Brush Guards	0	2
Do. Brushes	0	10
Nail Do	0	10
Hair Brushes and Combs in Pigskin cases	9-8 to	12 8
Razors, Ivory Handles	3	2
Do. Strops	3-8 to	4 0
Nail Scissors	1-8 to	1 8
Briar Root Pipes	1	8
Tobacco Pouches	1	8
Champagne Taps	1	8
Pocket Knives	1	8
Marine Soap, 4 cakes for	1	0
Shaving do Stick	1	0
Lloyd's Eurexia	1	4
Oriental Tooth Paste	1	8
Fragrant Florelline	1	8
Lusgage Labels, per doz.	0	12
Lloyd's Life-Saving apparatus	12	8
Overland Chairs best Beach	6-8 to	13 8
Ladies' Bamboos	6	8
Ladies' White Cotton	5	8
Gents' Umbrellas	5	8
Double Iron Bedstead, 6ft. 6in.	75	0
Portable Washstands	32	8
Travelling Canteens	31	0
Chubb's Despatch Boxes	11	8
Chubb's Cash Boxes	30 to	30 6
Silber's Patent Lamps	7-8 to	35 0
Hat Guards	0	8

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PRESENTATION WATCHES.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS. JEWELLERS. OPTICIANS. AND ENGRAVERS.

5, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY. AND 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

BEG to submit a Price List of their Gold and Silver Watches suited for presentation, which for solidity and finish of case, perfection of mechanism, and accuracy in time-keeping, eclipse, they believe, anything of the kind ever introduced in India.

GENTLEMEN'S SIZES, Gold case ¾ plate movements, Jewelled in 10 holes, compensation balance wheel, isochronic hairspring, from Rs. 280 to Rs. 300.

N. B.—We manufacture these Watches in Hunting, Half-hunting and Crystal cases, and can conscientiously recommend them as the most durable Watch and accurate time-keepers.

The same Watch with Keyless action, Rs. 50 extra.

Maximum variation of the above Watch one minute per month.

LADIES' SIZES, same movements as described above, keyless, at Rs. 200, 225 and 250.

GENTLEMEN'S SILVER KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES, fitted with the finest works as described above, at Rs. 125, 140 and 150, &c.

ALWAYS ON HAND.

A very large Stock of every kind of Silver and Gold Watches of all prices.

In Silver cases at Rs. 20, 25, 30, 40, 50, 65, 75, 80, 100, &c., &c.

In Gold cases for Ladies at Rs. 60, 70, 80, 100, 125, 150, &c., &c.

Every Watch is guaranteed.

Gold Repeating Watches striking hours and quarters, hours, quarters and minutes, Chronometers, Chronographs, Racing, and Calendar and independent Seconds Watches.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO IF PAYMENT OR REFERENCE FOR PAYMENT ACCOMPANY THE ORDER.

REPAIRS IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

C. MARCKS & CO.

S. ROSE & CO.,
9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

CUTLERY

The "Economical" Table Cutlery With Balance Handles.

A new article of Table Cutlery, with imperishable handles, and at a price considerably lower than any first-class Table Cutlery hitherto manufactured. In this Cutlery the Tables and Desserts are in one piece from end to end, being throughout of the best steel manufactured; the handles, as far as the shoulders, are thoroughly well plated, and being of solid manufacture there is no risk of SPLITTING, DISCOLORING, STAINING, OR OF INJURY IN ANY WAY, whilst in facility of cleaning and pleasantness to the touch they stand superior to all other Cutlery.

Table Knives, per doz.	Rs.	15	0	Game or Poultry Carvers, per pair	Rs. 6 0
Dessert Knives, per doz.	"	13	0	Table Steels, each	" 1 8
Meat Carvers, per pair	"	7	0		

"Riveted" Through Ivory Handled Table Cutlery.

In this Cutlery the method of securing adopted is very simple, but effectual. A rivet is driven into the ivory handle, which passes from side to side, right through the tang of the blade, thus securing the latter against any chance of separation from the ivory handle.

Table Knives, per doz.	Rs.	25	0	Meat Carvers (one knife and fork), per pair	Rs. 7 8
Dessert Knives, per doz.	"	20	0		
Game Carvers (one knife and fork), per pair	"	7	8	Table Steels, each	" 2 8

Patent Secure Ivory Handled Table Cutlery.

Manufactured by the Cutlers to Her Majesty.

In this invention, the *tang*, or continuation of the blade, is carried inside quite through *to the end of the handle*, and is there secured *by a screw*. It is impossible for the handle to become separated from the blade, either by the action of heat or by the effects of being washed in hot water, or from wear and tear. The Sheffield Steel, of which the blades are manufactured, is of the very best quality, and the fine ivory handles are in the most perfect style of manufacture.

Table Knives	per doz. Rs.	30	0	Game or Poultry Carvers (one knife and fork)	
Dessert Knives	"	25	0	per pair	Rs. 8 0
Meat Carvers (one knife and fork)	per pair	8	0	Table Steels, each	" 2 4

PRESENTS suitable for MESS PRESIDENTS.

One pair Game Carving Knife and Fork and one pair 10 inch Carving Knife and Fork with Ivory handles, solid silver ferules and tops of knives and forks mounted with solid silver, in velvet lined Morocco case. The set complete Rs. 70.
The same as above with Buckhorn handles, complete in velvet lined case. The set complete Rs. 50.
The above cutlery is of the best quality supplied by Messrs. Harrison Brothers and Howson, Sheffield.

PLATED WARE.

ELECTRO-SILVERED SPOONS AND FORKS.

The Spoons, Forks, Ladles, &c., of all the Patterns mentioned below are of superior manufacture. The *Fabric* of every article of the best quality of *Nickel Germain Silver*, massive in make, and thickly coated with a deposit of *Pure Silver*, which will be found, under ordinary care, to wear well for years. THE FOLLOWING ARE NET PRICES FOR CASH PREPAYMENT ONLY:—

		The Fiddle or perfectly plain Pattern.		The Queen's Pattern.		The Lily and Beaded Pattern.	
		Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
Table Forks	per doz.	26	0	40	0	36	0
Dessert Forks	"	20	0	30	0	27	0
Table Spoons	"	26	0	40	0	36	0
Dessert Spoons	"	20	0	30	0	27	0
Tea Spoons	"	16	0	20	0	17	0
Egg Spoons, gilt bowls	"	14	0	20	0	17	0
Mustard Spoons, gilt bowls	"	14	0	18	0	16	0
Salt Spoons, gilt bowls	"	2	8	5	0	4	8
Sugar Tongs	each	2	0	3	0	3	0
Mustard Ladles for Cruets	"	5	0	7	0	6	0
Gravy Spoons	"	7	0	12	0	9	0
Soup Ladles	"	3	8	4	12	4	0
Sauce or Milk Ladles	"	3	0	5	0	4	8
Butter Knives	"	1	8	3	0	3	0
Pickle Forks	"	0	4	0	6	0	6
Skewers	per inch						

*** *The Article can be supplied in small quantities to suit purchasers, either as single pieces in pairs, or in quarter dozens, as may be required.*

The SPOONS and FORKS *may be had in* FULL *Sets, and* HALF *Sets, according to the following Table:—*

	Plain or Fiddle Pattern.		Queen's Pattern		Lily Pattern			Plain or Fiddle Pattern.		Queen's Pattern.		Lily Pattern.	
A FULL SET, comprising:—	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.	A HALF SET, comprising:—	Rs.	A	Rs.	As.	Rs.	As.
1 dozen Table Spoons	135	0	200	0	185	0	6 Table Spoons	75	0	115	0	100	0
1 " Table Forks							6 Table Forks						
1 " Dessert Spoons							6 Dessert Spoons						
1 " Dessert Forks							6 Dessert Forks						
1 " Tea Spoons							6 Tea Spoons						
4 Salt Spoons							2 Salt Spoons						
6 Egg Spoons							3 Egg Spoons						
2 Mustard Spoons							1 Mustard Spoon						
1 Soup Ladle							1 Soup Ladle						
2 Sauce Ladles							1 Sauce Ladle						
2 Gravy Spoons							1 Gravy Spoon						
1 Butter Knife							1 Butter Knife						

S. ROSE AND CO.,
9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

WHAT DO WE SMOKE?

"HER MAJESTY'S HONOURABLE BOARD OF CUSTOMS having ANALYSED Messrs. J. F. ALLEN and CO.'S AMERICAN 'RICHMOND GEM,' and other BRANDS of CIGARETTES and TOBACCOS, Pronounce them PURE and UNADULTERATED."—*Vide London Press.*

The Pure and Unadulterated
AMERICAN CIGARETTES and SMOKING TOBACCOS manufactured by
Messrs. J. F. ALLEN & Co., of Richmond, Virginia, U.S.
Are exclusively made from the purest and finest
SUN-CURED NATURAL LEAF TOBACCO.

Hence they can be smoked without fear of heartburn, dizziness in the head, or blistering the tongue. These Tobaccos are entirely free from stems, dust, flavouring, or adulteration of any kind, and are unequalled and renowned for their perfect purity, delicate aroma, and rare fragrance.

Messrs. J. F. ALLEN & Co.'s "RICHMOND GEM"
CIGARETTES and "RICHMOND GEM" Curly Cut TOBACCO.

And other Brands of Cigarettes and Smoking Tobaccos (the name and trade mark on every package) can now be had of the Wholesale Agents for India:—

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

N.B.—The Up-country Trade Supplied on Liberal Terms.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS